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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District  
other names/site number Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital / 219294

### 2. Location

street & number 5000 South 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue

NA	not for publication
NA	vicinity

city or town Hines

state Illinois code IL county Cook code 031 zip code 60141

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national   X   statewide     local

Kath Schenk FPO 8/22/13  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Dept Veteran Affairs  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Anne E. Haas 8.5.13  
Signature of commenting official Date  
DSHP O  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register

other (explain):    

Don Eason H. Beall 10.9.13  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240

October 17, 2013

## Notice to file:

This property has been automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places on: October 9, 2013

This is due to the fact that there was a lapse in appropriations by Congress and our offices were closed from October 1-16, 2013. "Nominations will be included in the National Register within 45 days of receipt by the Keeper or designee unless the Keeper disapproves a nomination" (30CFR60.(r). If the 45<sup>th</sup> day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day.

The documentation is technically sufficient, professionally correct and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation. Thus, this property is automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District  
 Name of Property

Cook County, Illinois  
 County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
26	9	buildings
2	0	sites
3	3	structures
4	0	objects
35	12	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals

NA

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE / hospital

**Current Functions**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH CARE / hospital

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals:

Colonial Revival / Classical Revival

**Materials**  
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt shingles

other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### **Summary Paragraph**

The Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital is located at 5000 South Fifth Avenue in Cook County, Hines, Illinois, approximately 13 miles west of downtown Chicago. The hospital campus currently encompasses approximately 174 acres and contains approximately sixty-seven buildings and structures. The original mission of the hospital was to provide neuropsychiatric, tuberculosis, and general medical and surgical care to veterans of northern Illinois. The Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital is currently bounded to the north by Roosevelt Road, to the west by Ninth Avenue, to the south by railroad tracks, and to the east by the John Madden Mental Health Center, Loyola University Medical Center, and First Avenue. Approximately 60 acres to the east of the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital campus are leased to Loyola University Medical Center from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. The approximately 60 acres contains numerous buildings post-dating 1950 constructed by the Loyola University Medical Center. The topography of the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital campus is relatively flat with open lawn areas located along the main entrance drive in the northeast portion of campus, near the staff quarters dating to the late 1920s in the central section, and in the south-central portion of campus. Minimal formal landscaping has been confined to areas near roadways, the entrance, and close to the buildings. The overall campus is a modified "L" shape and is densely developed. Four buildings with large footprints constructed from 1968 to 2005, including the fifteen-story hospital building dating to 1968, are located in the northern half of the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital campus, along with large parking lots. The majority of buildings/structures dating from 1921 to 1945 are located in the central portion of the campus, including the four-story main infirmary building (Resource 1, 1921) that is slightly over 2,000 feet in length and approximately 50 feet wide, and buildings relating to the expansion of the hospital in the late 1920s. The southern portion of the hospital campus extends to the railroad tracks and includes three buildings with large footprints constructed between 1952 and 1983 and a Ronald McDonald House constructed in 1994. In the southeast portion of the "L" are buildings originally associated with the non-existent Maywood Air Mail Field and a large Veterans Affairs supply depot building (constructed in 1943) that originally covered 37 acres. The Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital campus, as a whole, has lost integrity with the introduction after the period of significance of parking lots and buildings with significant footprints. The boundaries of the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District were developed to include the majority of resources present within the hospital campus during the period of significance while excluding buildings and structures erected after 1950. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District encompasses approximately 45 acres and forty-seven resources. The historic district focuses on the concentration of buildings and landscape elements built during the period of significance and include the majority of resources that are historically associated with the hospital. Contributing resources include those that retain integrity and were utilized and/or constructed during the historic district's period of significance (1918–1950). Thirty-five of the resources are considered contributing. The majority of the noncontributing resources are buildings or structures that were constructed after 1950. The resources included within the historic district relate to the hospital's initial design and construction by private entities and later expansions to serve World War I and later World War II veterans. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District extends south along the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) from its intersection with Roosevelt Road. The historic district boundary continues to the south along Tripp Avenue, then to the east to 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue and south along the west edge of 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue before turning to the west back to Tripp Avenue. Continuing for a short distance south along Tripp Avenue, the historic district boundary turns to the west along the north edge of a parking lot and continues to near the east (facade) elevation of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1). The historic district boundary continues to the south to the corridor connecting the Main Infirmary Building and the Spinal Cord Injury Building constructed in 1988, then extends to the west to property boundary along Ninth Avenue, turning north along the western property boundary, then to the east, south, and east to exclude a parking lot and buildings with large footprints constructed in the second half of the twentieth century. The majority of the historic district is located in the central portion of the campus and includes single- and multiple-story resources such as the original Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) and its associated buildings located near the western property boundary, the Classical Revival Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929), and Colonial Revival style staff quarters buildings (Resources 12–14, 16–18, and 23–29) related to the expansion of the hospital in the late 1920s. The staff quarters are situated around a central, sunken lawn with the eastern resources facing a

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semi-circular drive. The Fisher House (Resource 100, 2010) is located in the lawn of the semi-circular drive. The Warehouse/Service Building (Resource 220, 1986) has a large footprint and is located near the western boundary of the historic district to the west of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). Large parking lots are also located in the historic district. Maintenance and utility buildings were constructed in a utilitarian manner with many of them located near the western historic district boundary.

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### **Narrative Description**

Construction began on the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital in 1918 on property that had remained mostly undeveloped until it was purchased in individual parcels by the Speedway Park Association beginning in 1914.<sup>1</sup> The association was incorporated for the purpose of building an automobile race track as well as other recreation facilities. A two-mile, oval-shaped track was constructed of two-by-fours laid edgewise a quarter of an inch apart in the direction of traffic that were supported by a concrete foundation.<sup>2</sup> The track ultimately was not a financial success, and the property was purchased by the Edward Hines Lumber Company in December 1917. After the United States entered World War I, the U.S. Surgeon General's office sought potential sites in Chicago for the erection of a temporary military hospital, and Mr. Edward Hines, Sr. offered the speedway site,<sup>3</sup> which was eventually selected.

Mr. Hines's goal was to construct a fireproof hospital building that would temporarily house military casualties and then would be donated to the City of Chicago as a public hospital that would memorialize Hines's son, Edward Hines, Jr., who had died in 1918 while serving on the front lines in France during World War I.<sup>4</sup> The hospital was designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Schmidt, Garden, and Martin, and H. B. Wheelock.<sup>5</sup> When the war ended in November 1918, it was decided that convalescent soldiers should be allowed to return to local hospitals closer to their homes on a contract basis or to use temporary hospitals located at existing military camps. The contract with Hines was cancelled, and construction activity ceased.<sup>6</sup> During the two years after construction on the hospital ceased, Hines and others lobbied Congress for the hospital to be taken over by the U.S. Public Health Service as a veterans hospital. The transfer was finally completed in March 1920.<sup>7</sup> With government appropriations in hand, work on the hospital resumed. The hospital and its support buildings were completed and designated as "U.S. Public Health Service Hospital Number 76." The hospital was renamed to honor Hines, Sr.'s son, the Edward Hines, Jr., Hospital on October 24, 1921.<sup>8</sup>

See Continuation Sheet (7.1)

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<sup>1</sup> "A History: Veterans Administration Hospital, Hines, Illinois," August 1958, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>2</sup> "Looking Back: Yellow Jacket Reporter Delves Into Hines History," *The Yellow Jacket*, September 5, 1958, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>3</sup> "U.S. Seeks Lease on Speedway for Hospital," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, September 8, 1918, 1.

<sup>4</sup> "Facts about the Speedway War Hospital," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, December 24, 1918, 12.

<sup>5</sup> William H. Griffith, "Plumbing in the Largest Fire-Proof Hospital in the World," *Domestic Engineering*, January 14, 1922, 63.

<sup>6</sup> "Real Estate Inspection, VA Hospital, Hines, Illinois," June 10, 1948, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>7</sup> "Gets Speedway Hospital," *New York Times*, March 16, 1920, 5.

<sup>8</sup> "Hospital Named for Hero," *New York Times*, October 25, 1921, 13.



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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Politics/Government

Health/Medicine

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1918-1950

**Significant Dates**

NA

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

**Cultural Affiliation**

NA

**Architect/Builder**

Schmidt, Garden, and Martin, and H. B. Wheelock

Construction Division, Veterans Bureau

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

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**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance for the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District in Hines, Illinois, begins with the initial construction of the medical facility in 1918 and continues through 1950, the year the last hospital was constructed utilizing the Second Generation Veterans Hospital design philosophies. The contributing resources of the historic district all date to the period of significance. The original buildings relate to the privately developed, uniquely designed hospital buildings that do not conform to the designs normally associated with Period I Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Later buildings constructed during the period of significance, the Period II residential quarters and Administration Building relate to the historic district's expansion. Buildings constructed after 1950 no longer relate to the design philosophies developed by the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

NA

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District is significant as an example of a hospital that was financed jointly with private and federal funds, constructed prior to the acceptance of standardized plans to meet the immediate needs of the Chicago region's World War I veterans, and later incorporated Period II standardized buildings. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District includes a large, unique Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) designed by private interests that was initially to serve returning veterans from World War I before its proposed conversion to serve the medical needs of Chicago residents. Construction began on the hospital during World War I but the conflict ended with the hospital only partially completed. After delays and investigations, the federal government offered to complete the hospital and take control of the facility from the private interests, with the facility transferred to the United States (U.S.) Public Health Service in March 1920. After the creation of the Veterans Bureau, the U.S. Public Health Service transferred the hospital in April 1922 to the Veterans Bureau. The Veterans Bureau was consolidated with two other federal agencies into the VA in 1930, with the former Veterans Bureau hospitals coming under the jurisdiction of the newly created VA. Construction was also undertaken within the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District from the late 1920s through the 1940s, which includes Period II of Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District is an excellent example of a Second Generation Veterans Hospital that incorporates elements of both a privately planned facility built prior to the development of standardized designs for Period I veterans hospitals and of the Period II VA building campaign. The historic district is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the area of politics and government because of the vigorous effort involved in acquiring the facility and its impact on the local community and veterans throughout the state of Illinois. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion A in the area of health and medicine at the state level of significance for implementing and continuing the mission of the federal government to provide quality health care for the nation's veterans, primarily those of World War I and World War II, through the U.S. Public Health Service, Veterans Bureau, and VA. Thousands of veterans received subsidized medical care at the hospital throughout the period of significance. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture at the state level of significance because it is an intact example of a Second Generation Veterans Hospital blending a previously designed hospital with later Period II buildings exhibiting Colonial Revival and Classical Revival elements. The distinctive design of the fireproof, multi-story, Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921), which is 2,000 feet in length and 50 feet wide, provided each patient room or ward plentiful sunlight and ventilation while serving patients with tuberculosis, neuropsychiatric illnesses, and general medical and surgical care within a single building. The hospital originally served veterans of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District is also significant for its monumental Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) that serves as a focal point for the historic district. The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance

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under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the hospital campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

See Continuation Sheet (8.31)

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (if appropriate)

Historic Narrative See Continuation Sheet (8.34)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See Continuation Sheet (9.42)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
 previously listed in the National Register  
 previously determined eligible by the National Register  
 designated a National Historic Landmark  
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
Name of repository: Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 219294

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 45 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	430371	4635049	12	16	430035	4634071
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	16	430485	4635048	13	16	430025	4634708
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	16	430444	4634987	14	16	430129	4634709
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
4	16	430355	4634793	15	16	430130	4634511
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	16	430356	4634486	16	16	430338	4634513



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Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
6 16	430513	4634485	17 16	430338	4634724
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
7 16	430516	4634292	18 16	430293	4634725
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
8 16	430354	4634289	19 16	430307	4634755
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
9 16	430355	4634224	20 16	430307	4634813
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
10 16	430134	4634221	21 16	430315	4634815
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
11 16	430136	4634072	22 16	430408	4634987
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated historic district is delineated by the irregular polygon in solid black line on a portion of the Berwyn, Illinois, topographic map on page 46. The boundary is also indicated by an irregular polygon on the enclosed USGS Berwyn, Illinois, topographic quadrangle map. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 27, are provided above and on the enclosed USGS topographic quadrangle map. The historic district boundary begins at a fence post to the south of Roosevelt Road and approximately 180 feet to the west of the main entrance to the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital at UTM N 4635049 E 430371, and the historic district boundary extends to the east along the southern right-of-way of Roosevelt Road, across the main entrance drive (Resource L) of the hospital, for approximately 400 feet to another fence post located to the east of the main entrance drive at UTM N 4635048 E 430485. The historic district boundary curves to the southwest, following a fence line, for approximately 200 feet to UTM N 4634987 E 430444, then the boundary follows the fence line to the south-southwest for approximately 750 feet to near the intersection of Hines Boulevard/Tripp Avenue and Scott Drive at UTM N 4634793 E 430355. The historic district boundary continues southward to the east of Hines Boulevard/Tripp Avenue for another approximately 1,020 feet to just north of McCoy Drive at UTM N 4634486 E 430356. The boundary turns to the east approximately 490 feet to the west edge of Fifth Avenue at UTM N 4634485 E 430513, then south approximately 650 feet to UTM N 4634292 E 430516, then to the west for approximately 525 feet to the east side of Tripp Avenue at UTM N 4634289 E 430354. The boundary then extends to the south for approximately 180 feet to UTM N 4634224 E 430355, then turning to the west for approximately 710 feet, following the northern edge of a street to the south of the Attendants' Quarters (Resource 17) and continuing through a parking lot to near the facade (east) elevation of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1) at UTM N 4634221 E 430134. The historic district boundary then extends to the south near the facade (east) elevation of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1) for approximately 500 feet to the connecting corridor to the Spinal Cord Injury Building (constructed 1988) at UTM N 4634072 E 430136, then the boundary turns to the west for approximately 330 feet between the connecting corridor for the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1) and the Spinal Cord Injury Building and continuing through a parking lot to the western property boundary along the east side of Ninth Avenue at UTM N 4634071 E 430035. The historic district boundary then extends to the north along the fence line serving as the property boundary along the east side of Ninth Avenue for approximately 2,150 feet to UTM N 4634708 E 430025, then turns to the east and continues for approximately 320 feet, passing north of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1) along the south edge of a drive to UTM N 4634709 E 430129. The boundary turns to the south and continues to the immediate east of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1) for approximately 625 feet to UTM N 4634511 E 430130, then turns to the east passing north of the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 13) and continuing to the west side of Tripp Avenue at UTM N 4634513 E 430338. The boundary then extends to the north along the west side of Tripp Avenue for approximately 720 feet to UTM

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N 4634724 E 430338 near the northeast corner of the Blind Rehabilitation Center Building, then turns to the west for approximately 135 feet to the east edge of a drive to UTM N 4634725 E 430293, then to the northeast along the southeast edge of the drive for approximately 100 feet to UTM N 4634755 E 430307. The boundary then extends approximately 200 feet north, crossing to the north side of Scott Drive to UTM N 4634813 E 430307. The boundary then extends to the east for approximately 60 feet to UTM N 4634815 E 430315, then curving to the northeast following to the west of Hines Boulevard for approximately 815 feet to UTM N 4634987 E 430408. The historic district boundary then curves to the west-northwest for approximately 225 feet back to the beginning point, containing approximately 45 acres.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital Historic District, currently known as the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois, encompasses approximately 45 acres of the approximately 174 acres currently administered by the facility. The Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital campus, as a whole, has lost integrity with the introduction after the period of significance of parking lots and buildings with significant footprints. The boundaries of the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District were developed to include the majority of resources present within the hospital campus during the period of significance while excluding buildings and structures erected after 1950. The boundary follows clearly defined manmade features that are found within and surround the historic resources. Excluded from the boundary are buildings constructed within the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital campus after the period of significance. The irregularly-shaped historic district includes the majority of resources that retain integrity and that are historically associated with the hospital. Buildings and structures situated outside the historic district boundary that date to the period of significance are located in the southeastern portion of the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital campus, and include the VA Supply Depot (1942), with thirty-seven acres originally under roof, and the two air mail service buildings constructed circa 1921. These three buildings, though large and encompassing the southeastern portion of the hospital campus, are physically separated from the central portion of campus with buildings fulfilling the central mission of the hospital, providing medical care and administrative services for veterans. Additionally buildings constructed after the period of significance are located between the historic district and these three buildings in the southeastern corner of the campus. Two H-shaped patent ward/treatment buildings are located to the east and northeast of the historic district boundary. The closest of these, a Tuberculosis Wards (1944) Building (1944), has major alterations including large additions to the front and rear of the building, replacement windows, and porches enclosed with brick and windows. The second H-shape building is another Tuberculosis Wards Building (1944). This building is located to the east of the previous Tuberculosis Wards Building and is isolated from the historic district boundary by fencing, the altered Tuberculosis Wards Building, and a multi-story parking garage. Although located within or adjacent to the overall campus, these buildings are physically and contextually isolated from the significant themes associated with the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Holly Higgins, Architectural Historian; Patrick Thompson, Architectural Historian; and Trent Spurlock,  
Architectural Historian

organization Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

date July 18, 2013

street & number 151 Walton Avenue

telephone 859-252-4737

city or town Lexington

state KY

zip code 40508

e-mail \_\_\_\_\_

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets 46–52**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

See Continuation Sheet (53)

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

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County and State
U.S. Second Generation Veterans Hospital
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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On November 6, 1921, the hospital was formally dedicated, and Marshall Ferdinand Foch, the supreme leader of allied forces during World War I, was the guest of honor. Foch, in the United States to attend a post-war disarmament conference, was escorted to the original Administration Building (currently designated the Mess Hall/Kitchen, Resource 8, 1921) by an escort of Marines and a reception committee that included Edward Hines, Sr. At a hospital ceremony, Foch pulled a cord to reveal an oil portrait of Edward Hines, Jr., and was then formally introduced to the assembled crowd from a platform outside, complete with a flyover by local airplane pilots who dropped flowers over the crowd. Foch completed his visit by touring the hospital wards and speaking through an interpreter to some of the patients.<sup>9</sup>

The Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital is located in a campus setting with level topography. The property originally consisted of approximately 320 acres when dedicated in 1921. The property boundary at the time extended to First Avenue to the east, Ninth Avenue to the west, Roosevelt Road to the north, and included the Illinois Central Railroad tracks and continued to Cermak Road to the south. Buildings within the campus when the hospital was dedicated include the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921); Mortuary and Shops Building (Resource 3, 1921); the Power House (Resource 5, 1921); the Subsistence Building (Resource 7, 1921); the Mess Hall/Kitchen (Resource 8, 1921, originally the Administration Building); and the Recreation Building (Resource 9, 1921). A Water Tank/Tower (demolished) was built prior to 1932, and a Greenhouse (demolished) was opened in 1924.<sup>10</sup> All of the buildings were located near the western property boundary and situated on the west side of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). This created a densely developed group of buildings with the vast majority of the 320-acre tract left undeveloped. The Mess Hall/Kitchen (Resource 8, 1921, originally the Administration Building) and the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) were oriented to the west, with access to the hospital from the west. Originally staff quarters were to be constructed, but only the residence for the manager (no longer extant) was built to the east of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). Three of the seven units of the Main Infirmary Building were converted to house staff members, while the other four units within the building contained the neuropsychiatric, tuberculosis, surgical, and general medical units.<sup>11</sup> The landscape of the hospital campus appears to have been left to its own devices after its opening, as a 1924 article indicates the "Desolate prairie stretched on all sides" and water collected on the ground after heavy rains. In 1922 roses, lilacs, shrubs, and trees were planted on the campus and a garden was started as occupational therapy.<sup>12</sup>

Chicago landscape architect Jens Jensen appears to have offered landscape designs for the hospital campus during 1922. Drawings by Jens Jensen for the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Hospital are located at the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan. Drawings at the library dating to this period include: a property plot plan for the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital; a preliminary sketch for the grounds of the hospital (dated August 1921); tree planting plan (September 1921); a plan showing proposed roads and drainage pipes (September 1921); planting plans for gardens and pools at the hospital (dated December 1921); and a plan for constructing pools in the gardens of the hospital (dated June 1922).<sup>13</sup> It is unclear how much, if any, of the proposed plans by Jensen were implemented at the hospital.

Jens Jensen was born in Denmark in 1860 and immigrated to the United States in 1884. Jensen began working for the Chicago West Parks District as a laborer two years later, after a short period of living in Florida. Gradually

<sup>9</sup> "Foch Comforts Disabled Yanks and Offers Aid," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, November 7, 1921, 3.

<sup>10</sup> *Edward Hines Jr. Hospital Year Book*, Maywood, Illinois, 1924, 31.

<sup>11</sup> Joseph J. Weber, "The Edward Hines Jr. Hospital," *The Modern Hospital* 17, no 6 (December 1921): 482, 485.

<sup>12</sup> *Edward Hines Jr. Hospital Year Book*, Maywood, Illinois, 1924, 25.

<sup>13</sup> Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, "The Architectural Drawings of Jens Jensen," "Edward Hines Jr. Hospital," located on the World Wide Web on the Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan Website at [http://bentley.umich.edu/research/guides/jensen/jensen\\_search.php?projectid=224](http://bentley.umich.edu/research/guides/jensen/jensen_search.php?projectid=224), accessed September 2011.

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Jensen gained more responsibility and moved higher through the ranks to become superintendant of Union Park and in 1896 he was named superintendent of Humboldt Park in Chicago.<sup>14</sup> Jensen's landscape designs became categorized as "prairie style" or prairie landscape design because of his use of native plants, open spaces, natural elements such as stone features, trees creating shady areas, and the horizontal nature of the natural landscape. His designs were influenced by his native landscape in Denmark and the open prairies of the Midwest surrounding Chicago. Jensen did not utilize the formal, neo-Classical garden designs that became popular after the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago.<sup>15</sup> Jensen opened this own landscape design business and was later hired as superintendent of the West Parks of Chicago. He continued his private practice and left the Chicago park system in the early 1920s, although he continued to serve as a consultant to the park system. In his private practice, he worked with residential, public, and institutional clients. Jensen also worked with hospitals as clients, designing the landscapes surrounding the buildings. Examples include St. Ann's Hospital in Chicago, the Decatur and Macon County Hospital in Illinois, and in Detroit the Henry Ford Hospital.<sup>16</sup>

Soon after the transfer of the hospital property from Hines, Sr. to the Treasury Department, the federal government turned over the southeast corner of the property along the west side of South First Avenue and the north side of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks to the U.S. Postal Service to construct a larger airmail landing field to replace the smaller Checkerboard Field located at the southeast corner of South First Avenue and Roosevelt Road. A 200-foot wide, "L"-shaped cinder runway with a longer section extending 5,500 feet parallel to South First Avenue and a shorter section extending perpendicular west/northwest were constructed in 1921 along with a large rectangular brick hangar and two smaller buildings. Airmail operations at the field ceased in 1927 when the U.S. Postal Service contracted with privately-owned airlines to carry mail.<sup>17</sup> The brick hangar was later used by the VA as a garage and a laundry; however, a large stone plaque on the exterior is still inscribed "U.S. Air Mail Service." Of the two additional buildings built by the U.S. Postal Service west of this hangar, only one currently remains, and it is used by the VA as a warehouse/garage. The surviving air mail service buildings were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in 1980.<sup>18</sup> These buildings and the locations of the former runways are not located within the historic district boundary.

After the hospital was formally taken over by the Veterans Bureau in 1922, it took nearly seven years for the first large construction program to be initiated. The expansion buildings within the hospital campus took place in the late 1920s with the construction of the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) and a separate residential section. Both the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) and the staff residential buildings were designed by the Veterans Bureau and constructed to its specifications. The residential section encircles a central lawn (Resource F, 1929) between the Manager's Residence (Resource 27, 1929), Duplex Officers' Quarters (Resources

<sup>14</sup> Robert E. Grese, *Jens Jensen: Maker of Natural Parks and Gardens* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992): 2, 6, 9; Robert E. Grese, "Jens Jensen, The Landscape Architect as Conservationist," in *Midwestern Landscape Architecture*, edited by William H. Tishler (Chicago, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2000): 119.

<sup>15</sup> Robert E. Grese, *Jens Jensen: Maker of Natural Parks and Gardens* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992): 44-45.

<sup>16</sup> Robert E. Grese, "Jens Jensen, The Landscape Architect as Conservationist," in *Midwestern Landscape Architecture*, edited by William H. Tishler (Chicago, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2000): 120, 124-125; Robert E. Grese, *Jens Jensen: Maker of Natural Parks and Gardens* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992): 104-106.

<sup>17</sup> "Checkerboard Air Field: Origin and History, 1919 - 1929," 1997, located in the collections of the Maywood Public Library, Maywood, Illinois.

<sup>18</sup> Gjore J. Mollenhoff, and Karen R. Tupek, *Old Airmail and Postal Service Buildings (Buildings 20 and 21, V.A. Medical Center) Determination of Eligibility*, Veterans Administration, Washington, DC, 1980, n.p., located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

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25, 26, 28, and 29, all 1929), and the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929), with Nurses' Quarters (Resources 12 and 13, 1929; and 14, 1932) and Attendants' Quarters (Resources 16, 17, and 18, all 1929) constructed around their own common lawns to the north and south of the larger central lawn and adjoining it. With the completion of the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) and the staff quarters on the east side of campus, the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) was reoriented to the east. The former Administration Building on the west side of the Main Infirmary Building was remodeled to serve as the hospital's Mess Hall and Kitchen (Resource 8, 1921). A new main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) was constructed near the center of the property extending from Roosevelt Road to the south-southwest to a "Y" intersection, with the drive separating and continuing to the new facade (east elevation) of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). A separate drive then extended south to the semi-circular drive in front of the staff quarters. According to a September 1929 article in the hospital's newsletter *Chevrons*, improvements to be made to the hospital's landscape during this expansion included "large formal sunken gardens, new drives, new landscape architecture throughout, new street lighting systems, new roads and approaches, in addition to the very handsome new entrance at Fifth Avenue."<sup>19</sup> Another article in the same issue gives a brief history of landscape architect Jens Jensen and his design philosophy.<sup>20</sup> It is unclear how much of the proposed plans by Jensen were implemented, but the open nature of the central lawn and its sunken design compared to the higher grade of the surrounding drives and walks indicate the central lawn (Resource F, 1929) is a designed landscape feature. Few other landscape features from the late 1920s appear to survive within the historic district.

The VA Supply Depot was constructed in the early 1940s in the southeastern portion of the campus. This supply depot placed approximately 37 acres under roof when originally constructed and had numerous railroad spur lines extending to the building from the nearby Illinois Central Railroad. In 1958 the Supply Depot served the majority of the nation's mid-section, ranging from Canada to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains.<sup>21</sup>

The acreage previously turned over to the U.S. Postal Service in the southwest corner of the property (north of the 6-acre Illinois Central Railroad right-of-way) was apparently returned to the VA once the Postal Service abandoned operating its own airplanes and airfields in the late 1920s. Late in World War II, 102 acres along the east side of the hospital property along South First Avenue were utilized by the U.S. Army for the construction of a temporary hospital, which became known as Vaughan General Hospital. The Vaughan General Hospital, started in July 1943, was named for Colonel Victor Clarence Vaughan who served during the Spanish American War in the Army Medical Corps. In its twenty months of service the Vaughan General Hospital served over 12,000 patients. Eventually eighty-three buildings were constructed on this acreage, and in April 1946 this property, along with the buildings, was returned to the VA. In 1948 nearly 1,400 employees of the hospital were being housed in non-housekeeping quarters within the hospital campus.<sup>22</sup> A 1951 site plan shows the area formally utilized by the Vaughan General Hospital occupied by long, narrow buildings, a majority of which were of temporary construction. Permanent buildings constructed for the Vaughan General Hospital appear to include a

<sup>19</sup> Major N. V. Perry, "Our New Hospital Construction," *Chevrons* 2, no. 3 (September, 1929).

<sup>20</sup> "Jens Jensen, Consultant in General Landscaping," *Chevrons* 2, no. 3 (September, 1929).

<sup>21</sup> "A History: Veterans Administration Hospital, Hines, Illinois," August 1958, 9, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>22</sup> "Take a Last Long Look" and "Gen. Carroll Says Thanks for Fine Work," *Vaughan Views*, March 15, 1946, 1, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois; "A History: Veterans Administration Hospital, Hines, Illinois," August 1958, 9-10, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois; K.A. Carroll, M.D., manager, to Deputy Administrator, VA Branch Office No. 7 (Chicago), 10 June 1948, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.



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boiler house and associated stack and four two-story, H-shape patient ward buildings. The four H-shape patient ward buildings were based on VA designs but were designed by the Ballinger Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the War Department.<sup>23</sup> Two of the H-shape patient ward buildings remain, the two Tuberculosis Wards Buildings (both constructed in 1944). The Neurology Wards Building (1944, demolished 2003) and the Psychiatry Wards Building (1944, demolished 2011) are both non-extant. The two surviving H-buildings are similar to patient ward/treatment buildings located on the campuses of neuropsychiatric Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, and include Classical Revival and Colonial Revival decorative elements. The four H-buildings were constructed to the east of Tripp Avenue (the main entrance drive, Resource L, 1929) and to the north-northeast of the staff residences constructed in the late 1920s. A 1948 site plan revised to 1956 shows the temporary buildings of the former Vaughan General Hospital continued to be utilized by the Edward Hines, Jr. VA Hospital in the mid-1950s. Additional buildings, probably temporary in nature, had been added to the north of the former Vaughan General Hospital buildings in the southwest corner of the intersection of First Avenue and Roosevelt Road.<sup>24</sup>

Similar to many Second Generation Veterans Hospitals during the 1950s and 1960s, the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital transferred ownership of property it deemed unnecessary for its future use. South of the Illinois Central Railroad right-of-way was an approximately 44-acre, triangular-shaped parcel that had always been geographically cut off from the major block of the VA property by the railroad tracks. It was made available to other federal and local agencies, and currently this tract is utilized as a storage facility for the Illinois National Guard North Riverside Armory. Approximately 31 acres in the northeast corner of the original VA property were transferred to the Department of Mental Health, State of Illinois in August 1962 for the construction of the John J. Madden Mental Health Center.<sup>25</sup> Approximately 60 acres (the majority of the former Vaughan General Hospital site along the eastern portion of the campus) became the site of the Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine and the University Medical Center in 1969.<sup>26</sup> The acreage containing the Loyola University Medical School and Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine is leased by the university from the Department of Veterans Affairs.<sup>27</sup> The portion of the former Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital campus leased by Loyola University is currently densely developed with large buildings, parking lots, and the Tuberculosis Wards Building (1944) is also located within the leased portion of the property.

Buildings continued to be constructed after the period of significance outside the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District. These buildings have large footprints, and the designs and exterior materials clearly indicate their construction in the later half of the twentieth and first decade of the twenty-first century. The Laundry Distribution Building, located in the southern portion of the hospital campus, was constructed in 1952.

<sup>23</sup> K.A. Carroll, M.D., manager, to Deputy Administrator, VA Branch Office No. 7 (Chicago), 10 June 1948, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois; Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>24</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>25</sup> "Veterans Administration Hospital: Hines, Illinois. Historical and Current Data," VA Fact Sheet, July 1, 1964, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois; Quitclaim Deed, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (as assigned by the Administrator of General Services, grantor, to the Department of Mental Health, State of Illinois, grantee, 22 August 1962, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>26</sup> "History of the Stritch School of Medicine," Loyola University Health System website, <http://www.meddean.lumc.edu/node/105>, accessed May 3, 2011.

<sup>27</sup> Information provided by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

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Situated south and southeast of the residential quarters buildings is the Data Processing Center, built in 1978. The Nursing Home Care Unit dates to 1983 and the Spinal Cord Injury Building was constructed in 1988. The Ronald McDonald House (1994) is also located in the southern portion of the hospital campus just north of the railroad tracks. Other buildings with large footprints are located north of the Administration Building and the three Nurses' Quarters (Resources 2, 12, and 13, all 1929; and 14, 1932) and are not included within the historic district boundary. These buildings include: the fifteen-story Hospital Building (1968); the Mental Health/Administration Building (1989); the Blind Rehabilitation Center (2005); and a Spinal Cord Injury Building (2005). A large parking lot in the northwest corner of the hospital campus was also enlarged in 2010.

The Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital campus currently covers approximately 174 acres. The campus contains mature trees and vegetation and linear and curvilinear drives. The multi-story Main Hospital Building (1968), the Blind Rehabilitation Center (2005), the Spinal Cord Injury Building (2005), and the flag pole (circa 1970s) currently serve as the focal points of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital campus. The four buildings that currently serve as the focal points of the hospital campus are not included within the historic district boundary. The historic district encompasses approximately 67 acres of the property's approximately 174 acres.

The historic district includes the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) extending northward to Roosevelt Road, the Administration Building, Gatehouse, and residential quarters buildings that were part of the facility's expansion in the late 1920s (Resources 2, 35, 12, 13, 16-18, and 23-29, all 1929; and 14, 1932), and the original buildings associated with the hospital, including the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921), the Mortuary and Shops Building, the Central Service Building, the Power House, Subsistence Building, Mess Hall/Kitchen, and the Recreation Building (Resources 3, 1921; 4, 1926; 5, 7-9, all 1921). The area encompassed by the historic district boundary includes the majority of resources constructed within the period of significance with integrity that conveys the significance of the historic district.

Buildings and additions were constructed within the historic district after the period of significance. These include: the emergency generators (Resources 223 and 224, both 1971) that were constructed around the perimeter of the main infirmary building (Resource 1, 1921); the Warehouse/Service Building (Resource 220, 1986) to the immediate west of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921); and the former Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Building (Resource 230, 1986), the Research Building (Resource 229, 1991), the Emergency Generator (Resource D, circa 1990s), and the sound barrier wall (Resource H, circa 2010) that were constructed on the west side of the Connecting Corridor (Resource C, circa 1921) to the west of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). The Fisher House (Resource 100, 2010) was constructed in the center of the common lawn between the Manager's Residence and the Administration Building (Resources 27 and 2, both 1929). The Spinal Cord Injury Building (1988) is connected to the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) by a corridor and is not included within the historic district boundary. Currently active construction projects appear to include renovations to the Power House (Resource 5, 1921) and the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 13, 1929). The renovations to the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 13, 1929) will involve the replacement of windows and porches, but does not appear to involve any major alterations to the exterior of the building. A connector between two of the Nurses' Quarters (Buildings 12 and 13) was under construction at the time of the survey.

The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District shares a characteristic that is common at other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals; buildings are separated spatially based on their function. The original Main Infirmary and support buildings were designed by privately-retained architects, constructed initially by private interests (the Hines Lumber Company), and originally were intended to become part of a public hospital after serving returning veterans of World War I for a short period. The Main Infirmary Building's (Resource 1, 1921) unusual design and its location on the property determined that many of the maintenance and utility buildings, such as the Power House (Resource 5, 1921), were located along a thin strip of land between the Main Infirmary

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Building (Resource 1, 1921) and the property boundary along the east side of South Ninth Avenue. This left a large amount of the total property undeveloped and open for future growth. The residential quarters buildings (Resources 12, 13, 16–18, and 23–29, all 1929; and 14, 1932) are separated from the maintenance/utility buildings by the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921).

Currently the area surrounding the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital is utilized as commercial, medical, recreational, and residential properties. The area to the north of Roosevelt Road across from the hospital is predominantly commercial, with residential development further to the north. The area to the west of the hospital campus is primarily residential. To the south of the railroad tracks, the area contains semi-industrial/commercial enterprises. The state-owned mental health and Loyola University medical facilities are located to the east, and further to the east is the Miller Meadows Forest Preserve between South First Avenue and the Des Plaines River. The Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital currently includes approximately 174 acres, with the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District encompassing approximately 67 acres.

### Individual Resource Inventory

The dates of construction and details regarding the former use of the following resources are from the Determination of Eligibility dated 1982 and from information provided by the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital's Facilities Management Services Department.<sup>28</sup> The numerical designations of the resources were assigned at the time of their construction by the VA. Information on the current uses of the resources was provided by the Facilities Management Services Department of the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.<sup>29</sup> The "circa" dates of construction and letter designations were provided by the authors for resources without construction dates or numerical labels. All resources within the historic district that were present during the period of significance and that retain integrity are considered contributing resources.

Minor resources that are not substantial in size and scale were not included in the resource count. Resources that were not designated in the resource count include underground structures, electric transformers, prefabricated bus stops, oxygen tanks, and small memorials found in various locations throughout the historic district.

The period of significance and assessment of contributing and noncontributing resources for this nomination are based on the historic district's significance within the historic contexts developed in the United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). Resources constructed after 1950, and thus considered noncontributing within this nomination, may possess significance under themes not fully developed as part of the MPDF. Resources located within the medical center campus may be eligible or contributing for other associations or contexts under National Register Criteria A–D, or recent buildings/structures may be eligible under Criteria Consideration G, for resources of exceptional importance that are less than 50 years of age.

<sup>28</sup> Gjore J. Mollenhoff, and Karen R. Tupek, Edward Hines, Jr. Hospital Determination of Eligibility, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1982, n.p., located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>29</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

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Resource #	Date of Construction	Contributing (C)/ Noncontributing (NC)	Historic or Current Use
1	1921	C	Main Infirmary Building
2	1929	C	Administration Building
3	1921	C	Mortuary and Shops Building
4	1926	C	Central Service Building
5	1921	C	Power House
7 and 33	1921 and 1932	C	Subsistence Building and Biomedical Research Laboratory
8	1921	C	Mess Hall/Kitchen
9	1921	C	Recreation Building
12	1929	C	Nurses' Quarters
13	1929	C	Nurses' Quarters
14	1932	C	Nurses' Quarters
16	1929	C	Attendants' Quarters
17	1929	C	Attendants' Quarters
18	1929	C	Attendants' Quarters
23	1929	C	Bachelors' Quarters
24	1929	C	Apartment House
25	1929	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
26	1929	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
27	1929	C	Manager's Residence
28	1929	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
29	1929	C	Officers' Duplex Quarters
30	1935	C	Linen Exchange Building
31	1932	C	Personnel Garage
32	1932	C	Personnel Garage
34	1942	C	George Dilboy Memorial
35	1929	C	Main Gatehouse
45	1944	C	Canteen Building
47	Circa 1930s-1940s	C	Gas Metering House
100	2010	NC	Fisher House
220	1986	NC	Warehouse/Service Building
223	1971	NC	Emergency Generator Building
224	1971	NC	Emergency Generator Building
229	1991	NC	Research Building
230	1986	NC	Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Bldg.
300	Circa 1990s	NC	Prefabricated Office Building
A	Circa 1930	C	Doughboy Memorial
B	Circa 2000s	NC	Gazebo
C	Circa 1921	C	Connecting Corridor System
D	Circa 1990s	NC	Emergency Generator Building
E	Circa 1988	NC	Connecting Corridor
F	1929	C	Central Lawn
G	1929	C	Connecting Corridor
H	Circa 2010	NC	Sound Barrier Wall
I	1931	C	American Legion Auxiliary DuPage County Memorial
J	1929	C	Gatepost
K	Circa 2000	NC	Guardhouse
L	1929	C	Main Entrance Drive

**Resources 1. Main Infirmary Building. 1921. Contributing building.**

Resource 1 was constructed as the original hospital building in 1921, and it remains the dominating architectural feature of the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District. The Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) currently contains outpatient and research facilities and administrative offices. It was designed



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by the firm of Schmidt, Garden, and Martin of Chicago, and by H.B. Wheelock.<sup>30</sup> Schmidt, Garden, and Martin designed the Schoenhofer Brewery Powerhouse and the Montgomery Ward Company Administration and Mail Order House Buildings, both in Chicago, among others. The Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) originally was oriented to the west. With the building campaign in the late 1920s and construction of the Administration Building (2, 1929) to the east of the building, the Main Infirmary Building was reoriented to the east. Therefore the current facade was originally the rear elevation of the building. Resource 1 is constructed with minimal ornamentation aside from stone panels, belt courses, and projecting balconies supported by corbels and scrolled brackets with urn-shaped balustrades. The current facade and rear elevation exhibit projections with pilasters that originally delineated entries, projecting concrete porches, and cantilevered balconies. The four-story, multiple-bay rectangular building is over 2,000 feet long and approximately 50 feet wide. The building exhibits a four-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The facade elevation exhibits three- and four-story, three-bay projections, concrete-framed porches, and cantilevered balconies at regular intervals. The Connecting Corridor (Resource G, 1929) that connects the Main Infirmary Building to the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) enters the building on the ground floor of the central, three-bay projection. A two-story metal frame corridor connects the building with the fifteen-story current main Hospital Building (1968) located outside the historic district boundary. This corridor enters at the first- and second-floor levels of a three-bay projection, approximately in the center between the north end of the building and the corridor (Resource G, 1929) between the Main Infirmary and Administration Buildings (Resources 1 and 2, 1921 and 1929, respectively).

The left side (south elevation) retains its original three-bay exterior. The south elevation of the first floor has a corridor that connects the building to a projecting west wing of the Spinal Cord Injury Building (1988). The second floor still retains its original arched bays, currently featuring pairs of windows filled with single-light, horizontal-sliding sashes. Stone or concrete spandrel panels separate the second- and third-floor bays. The third and fourth floor of the south elevation, and the single bays around each corner, mostly retain their original six-light, double-hung sashes with three-light transoms. Several have been replaced with single-light fixed sashes. The third-floor bays exhibit pairs of windows with individual projecting balconies. The fourth floor exhibits a wrap-around balcony.

The right side (north elevation) has been altered by the removal of the matching balconies at the third and fourth floors and the construction of a projecting addition. In 1930, a concrete-frame porch was constructed on the north elevation.<sup>31</sup> This addition was removed, and the current addition was constructed circa 1940s–1950s. The addition is three bays wide and a bay deep with paired windows. The windows in the northwest corner have been enclosed with brick, possibly for an internal stairwell. A small, single-story, two-bay projection on the north elevation has windows filled with glass blocks and a flat roof.

The rear roof slope is pierced at regular intervals by projections with hip and flat roofs. These roof projections probably house elevator or other mechanical equipment. An external Connecting Corridor (Resource C, circa 1921) parallels the rear elevation, originally connecting the seven individual ward sections within the building to the ancillary buildings on the west edge of the property, such as the Mess Hall/Kitchen (Resource 8, 1921). This external corridor (Resource C, circa 1921) and the small connectors between it and the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) create rectangular courtyards of various sizes along the rear elevation. These were originally available to patients in the individual wards for recreation and gardening spaces.

<sup>30</sup> William H. Griffith, "Plumbing in the Largest Fire-Proof Hospital in the World," *Domestic Engineering*, January 14, 1922, 63.

<sup>31</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.



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Approximately 80 percent of the windows on the facade (east) elevation, originally filled with twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung wood sashes and eight-light transoms, are now filled with two-light fixed replacement sashes and a single-light hopper sash. In particular, the windows of the eastern elevation between the north end of the building and the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) have been almost completely replaced. Other bays, particularly those associated with the projecting, cantilevered concrete balconies, have been resized/filled with glass blocks and bricks, and single-light, double-hung sashes have been centered within the bays.

The middle section of the facade elevation still retains the original window sashes. The three-bay projection from which the Connecting Corridor (Resource G, 1929) continues to the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) retains most of its original pairs of ten-light casement sashes and twelve-light transoms. Replacement sashes are found in windows beyond this point to the south somewhat randomly; two windows next to each other may be filled with different sashes, or a three-story projection may have replacement sashes in the first- and second-floor windows but original sashes in the third. This may suggest that windows have been replaced as sections of the building have been renovated. Approximately 30 percent of the rear (west) elevation windows appear to retain their original sashes. No original exterior doors appear to be extant. Single-story additions have been constructed along the west side of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) between the building and the Connecting Corridor (Resource C, circa 1929). These additions are not visible from the west side of the Connecting Corridor (Resource C, circa 1929). The Main Infirmary Building is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a hip roof sheathed in composition shingles.

**Resource 2. Administration Building. 1929. Contributing building.**

Resource 2 was constructed in 1929 as the hospital's Administration Building, and currently it is utilized for engineering and facilities management services offices. The Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) is oriented to the east and sits directly east of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). The two-story, twenty-five-bay, "H"-shaped building was constructed in the Classical Revival style, with such decorative details as a symmetrical facade, wood door surrounds, stone belt courses, lintels, sills, panels and other details, brick quoins and banded pilasters, a triangular pediment with swag details, and gables with cornice returns. The Administration Building has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The building exhibits a central, three-bay projecting entrance pavilion. The central single-leaf entry is filled with a six-light metal replacement door with sidelights and transom. The entry exhibits a wood door surround with fluted pilasters and an arched pediment with dentils. The windows are filled with twelve-light, double-hung replacement sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The three-bay entrance pavilion is sheltered by a two-story, gable-roof portico supported by four columns. The pediment has a central oculus with the Veterans Administration seal, swag detail, and a cornice with dentils. A drum with a cornice pierces the roof immediately to the rear of the portico and supports a three-face clock tower with quoins. The clock tower is surmounted by a cupola with pilasters and arched louvered vents and a copper or bronze domed roof with a finial.

The building has five-bay facade and rear hip-roof return wings, which give the building its "H" shape. The thirteen-bay side elevations exhibit five-bay projections with a central, single-leaf entry filled with a door similar to that of the facade entry, except with a fanlight. The side entry door surrounds have fluted pilasters but with triangular pediments. The side projections exhibit two soldier belt courses and cornice returns. A set of concrete stairs descend under the side entry porch landings to single-leaf entries into the building's basement. These entries are filled with metal doors and fanlights.

The Connecting Corridor (Resource G, 1929) between the building and the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) enters the Administration Building at the basement and first-floor levels in the center of a rear, single-story projection, which itself projects from a two-story projection that is surmounted by a balustrade. The three second-floor central windows were originally flanked by arched windows, but the arched window on the left

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side of the projection has been enclosed with brick. A small, square, single-bay projection with a flat roof has been constructed at the basement level. Arched dormers pierce the roof of the main block and the facade and rear return wings at regular intervals. The dormers are filled with louvered vents. Resource 2 is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in composition shingles.

**Resource 3. Mortuary and Shops Building. 1921. *Contributing building.***

Resource 3 was constructed as the Mortuary and Shops Building in 1921, and it currently serves as an Engineering Shops Building. The building is oriented to the east and is located west of the Main Infirmery Building (Resource 1, 1921) between the Central Service Building (Resource 4, 1926) and the Research Building (Resource 229, 1991). The single-story, seven-bay, flat-roof, rectangular building was constructed with minimal decoration, a stone belt course and a water table serving as its only ornamentation. The Mortuary and Shops Building has a four-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The facade (east) elevation has a projection which originally had six bays that may have been garage bays but were resized for entries and windows. A double-leaf entry is filled with replacement metal doors. Three resized windows have since been enclosed with brick, and two are currently filled with glass blocks. Similar windows are found throughout the building. An adjacent former window to the right of the projection was resized for a single-leaf entry and is currently filled with a replacement metal door. Windows adjacent to this entry retain their original six-over-nine, double-hung sashes. A window on the rear elevation retains a ribbon of original sashes.

The side elevations each exhibit a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors. The rear elevation exhibits seven bays. As with the facade elevation, six former garage bays appear to have been enclosed or resized for windows, and currently five of those are filled with glass blocks. The Mortuary and Shops Building is supported by a concrete foundation.

Although Resource 3 has been altered, with most of its windows and entries enclosed, resized, or moved, the building maintains its original footprint, massing, exterior cladding, and minimal exterior ornamentation. The former locations of enclosed windows and entries are visibly apparent. Therefore, the Mortuary and Shops Building contributes to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District.

**Resource 4. Central Service Building. 1926. *Contributing building.***

Resource 4 was constructed as a Warehouse building in 1926, and it currently appears to have a similar use. The Central Service Building (Resource 4, 1926), oriented toward the south, is located on the west side of the Main Infirmery Building (Resource 1, 1921) between the Power House (Resource 5, 1921) and the Mortuary and Shops Building (Resource 3, 1921). The single-story, nine-bay, flat-roof building was constructed in a utilitarian manner, with a stone or precast concrete belt course as its only ornamentation. The building displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The off-center, single-leaf entry is filled with a metal door. A projecting concrete loading dock and ramp are sheltered by a flat roof supported by metal columns. The windows appear to have single-over-single-light, double-hung sashes covered by heavy metal screens. One former door appears to have been resized for a window, and former windows have been enclosed. An addition has been constructed on the east elevation, connecting Resource 4 to the external Connecting Corridor (Resource C, circa 1921). This addition is indicated on an elevation drawing that appears to date to 1947. It also appears that a decorative parapet wall along the facade has been removed.<sup>32</sup> A small, single-bay, rectangular projection has been constructed on the southeast corner. The left side

<sup>32</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

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(west elevation) has two bays. The rear (north) elevation is inaccessible because of a privacy fence. The Central Service Building (Resource 4, 1926) is supported by a concrete foundation. The building appears to retain its overall massing as depicted in a 1932 aerial postcard of the hospital.<sup>33</sup>

Alterations have been made to the Central Service Building's facade windows, and entries have been enclosed, resized, or moved. However, the building maintains its footprint, massing, exterior cladding, and minimal exterior ornamentation dating to the period of significance. The former locations of enclosed windows and entries are visibly apparent. Therefore, the Central Service Building (Resource 4, 1926) contributes to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District.

**Resource 5. Power House. 1921. *Contributing building.***

Resource 5 was constructed as a Power House in 1921, and it continues to serve its original function. The Power House (Resource 5, 1921) is oriented to the west and is located on the west side of the Main Infirmery Building (Resource 1, 1921) between the Subsistence Building (Resource 7, 1921) and the Central Service Building (Resource 4, 1926). The thirteen-bay, flat-roof building, although it appears to have two stories, is a single story with a large interior. The building was constructed in a utilitarian manner, a stone cornice and a stretcher belt course providing the building's only ornamentation. The Power House displays a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The facade has a single-story, three-bay (d/d/w), flat-roof projection around the base of the building's chimney. The approximately 50–60 foot chimney is constructed of glazed blocks with a running bond. Two vents with conical caps flank the chimney. Two single-leaf entries are filled with metal doors. The window is filled with an eight-light awning sash. The windows on the main block of the building are filled with twenty-four-light, factory-style sashes, portions of which appear to function as awning windows. The left side (north elevation) has seven bays, and the right side (south elevation) has four bays. The rear (east) elevation features a four- or five-bay projection. A large collection of air-handling equipment on the southwest corner has been enclosed with a privacy fence. The Power House is supported by a concrete foundation.

**Resource 7 and 33. Subsistence Building and Biomedical Research Laboratory. 1921 and 1932. *Contributing building.***

Resource 7 was constructed in 1921 as the Subsistence Building, and it currently appears to be in use for utility shops. The Subsistence Building (Resource 7, 1921) is oriented to the east and is located on the west side of the Main Infirmery Building (Resource 1, 1921) between the Mess Hall/Kitchen (Resource 8, 1921) and the Power House (Resource 5, 1921). The two-story, three-bay, flat-roof, "L"-shaped building was constructed in a utilitarian manner, with a wood cornice and a stone water table as its only ornamentation. The facade has six bays with an off-center, double-leaf entry filled with a replacement metal door. The paired windows flanking the entry are filled with six-over-twelve, double-hung wood sashes. Similar sashes are found throughout the first floor of the building. The paired windows of the second floor have six-over-six double-hung wood sashes. The facade entry opens onto a concrete loading dock that is sheltered by a shed roof supported by metal columns. Part of the dock is enclosed by three windows filled with six-light fixed sashes and an exterior clad in corrugated metal. The main block of the building exhibits a four-course, common-bond brick exterior.

<sup>33</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines Illinois.

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The left side (south elevation) of the main block has three bays, and the central windows are enclosed with brick. The building has a two-story, three-bay, flat-roof north wing with six paired windows along its right side (north elevation). A window on the second floor has been resized for an entry filled with a metal door accessed by a metal fire escape. The north wing extends five bays to the rear (west) of the main block of the building. A single-story, frame addition with a shed roof was constructed along the south elevation of the north wing adjacent to the rear elevation of the main block of the building. This addition is clad in vinyl siding and has arched windows filled with single-light, double-hung replacement sashes. A second shed-roof addition was constructed on the south elevation of the addition and along the rear of the main block of the building. The addition has a ribbed metal exterior and a garage bay filled with a metal overhead door. The Subsistence Building (Resource 7, 1921) is supported by a concrete foundation.

The ground floor of the north wing of the Subsistence Building is attached to the Biomedical Research Laboratory (Resource 33, 1932). Resource 33 was constructed in 1932 as the Biomedical Research Building, and it is currently the radiation laboratory. The Biomedical Research Building, oriented to the south, is located immediately east of the Subsistence Building (Resource 7, 1921), between it and the external Connecting Corridor (Resource C, circa 1921). The two-story, flat-roof, irregularly-shaped building was constructed in a utilitarian manner, and decreases in height to a single story. The building exhibits a running-bond brick exterior. Many of the exterior windows on the south (facade) elevation have been resized and filled with glass blocks; single-light, fixed sashes; or replacement sashes like those found on the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). Windows along the second story of the facade and rear elevation have been enclosed with brick. A three-bay addition was constructed on the southeast corner of the building that had a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and two windows filled with six-light, double-hung sashes. A projecting single-leaf entry on the facade (south) elevation is filled with a metal door. The Biomedical Research Building (Resource 33, 1932) is supported by a concrete foundation.

Alterations made to both the Subsistence Building (Resource 7, 1921) and the Biomedical Research Building (Resource 33, 1932), include replacement windows, enclosed windows, and small additions. The current footprint of the Subsistence Building and its addition, the Biomedical Research Building is very similar to that depicted on a 1951 plot plan of the hospital.<sup>34</sup> Although small additions have been constructed and windows have been enclosed or replaced, the building maintains its exterior cladding, minimal exterior ornamentation, and nearly its same footprint and massing dating to the period of significance. The former locations of enclosed windows and entries are visibly apparent. Therefore, the Subsistence Building and the Biomedical Research Building are a contributing resource to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District.

**Resource 8. Mess Hall/Kitchen. 1921. *Contributing building.***

Resource 8 was constructed in 1921 as the original Administration Building and included the kitchen, chapel, and social services.<sup>35</sup> Resource 8 was converted to a Mess Hall and Kitchen when a new Administration Building (Resource 2) was constructed in 1929.<sup>36</sup> The Mess Hall/Kitchen (Resource 8) currently is used for shops and laboratories. The Mess Hall/Kitchen is oriented to the west and is located west of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) between the Subsistence and Recreation Buildings (Resources 7 and 9, both 1921). The two-

<sup>34</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>35</sup> *Original Building Designations*, n.d. located in the files of the Facility Management Service Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital Hines, Illinois.

<sup>36</sup> Major N. V. Perry, "Our New Hospital Construction," *Chevrons*, September 1930, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.



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story, multiple bay, "T"-shaped building was constructed in a utilitarian manner, with projecting wood and flat stone cornices as its only ornamentation. The original two-story, hip-roof section of the building steps down to a single-story, seven-bay, flat-roof projection that gives the building its "T" shape. This flat-roof projection appears to have been added to the front of the building once it became the Mess Hall and Kitchen circa 1929.<sup>37</sup> A former window along the facade (west) elevation of the single-story projection has been resized for a double-leaf entry filled with metal doors. The majority of windows in the projection are filled with twenty-light, double-hung, metal sashes. The building exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior. A set of concrete stairs on the north elevation of the single-story projection descends to a single-leaf basement entry filled with a metal door. The concrete loading dock along the right side (south elevation) of the projection is sheltered by a flat roof supported by metal columns. The dock is partially enclosed with an exterior clad in corrugated metal. The enclosed loading dock wraps around the west and south elevations of the two-story, hip-roof portion of the building. The flat-roof loading dock exhibits two windows filled with nine-light, fixed sashes and two open bays.

The central, single-leaf entry on the second floor of the right side (south elevation) is filled with a metal door. The windows of the two-story, hip-roof portion of the building are filled with eight-light, double-hung sashes with four-light transoms. Similar windows are found throughout this portion of the building. Several windows on the left side of the single-story projection are currently filled with replacement single-light fixed sashes with transoms and hopper windows below the fixed sashes. A single-leaf entry on the second floor of the west elevation is filled with a metal door and a transom. The second-floor entries are accessed by metal stairs. The left side (north elevation) of the two-story block has four bays. A single-story, flat-roof addition was constructed on the building's northeast rear corner. The southeast elevation is inaccessible due to the placement of connecting corridors. The Mess Hall/Kitchen is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a hip roof sheathed in composition shingles.

**Resource 9. Recreation Building. 1921. Contributing building.**

Resource 9 was constructed in 1921 as the Recreation Building, and it currently retains its original function. The Recreation Building (Resource 9, 1921) is oriented to the south and is located west of the Main Infirmery Building (Resource 1, 1921) between the Canteen Building (Resource 45, 1944) and the Mess Hall/Kitchen (Resource 8, 1921). The two-story, multiple-bay, irregularly-shaped building was constructed with Classical Revival decorative elements, such as an originally symmetrical facade, triangular pediments, and half-lunette windows. A single-story addition on the east elevation near the northeast corner gives the building its irregular shape. This addition appears to have been constructed during the period of significance, as it is depicted on a 1951 plot plan of the hospital.<sup>38</sup> The building has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The single-story building originally exhibited thirteen bays on its facade elevation, with three double-leaf entries flanked on each side by two windows recessed within an arched loggia.<sup>39</sup> Only four bays of the loggia currently remain. Two of the original three entries have been resized for single-leaf entries. One is filled with a metal replacement door, and the other is filled with an automatic, aluminum-frame glass door. Two windows are filled with six-light, double-hung wood sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building, and some former windows have been enclosed with brick. A Connecting Corridor (Resource C, circa 1921) enters the building at the ground floor to the right of the entries on the facade elevation in one of the former loggia bays.

<sup>37</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>38</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.



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Two other loggia bays have been removed to connect the corridor to the main entrance and loggia of the building. Two windows have been centered within this space. The building exhibits three windows on the facade elevation of the southwest corner. The southeast and southwest facade corners of the building exhibit three bays. A wide, wood cornice encompasses the single-story section of the building.

Projecting through the single-story, flat-roof portion of the building is a side-gable, two-story block. The facade elevation of the second floor of the side-gable block exhibits five window bays, a narrow wood cornice above the windows, and a wider, projecting wood cornice. The cornices encompass the gable-roof portion of the building. The side gables exhibit a triangular pediment. Originally, both gable ends had quarter-round windows in the gables, but those on the left side (west elevation) have been enclosed. The two-story auditorium section extends to the north from the two-story gable-roof section. All of the second-floor windows of the auditorium section have been enclosed. The ground-floor, double-leaf entries along the left side (west elevation) of the auditorium section have been resized for contemporary metal doors. Second-floor, single-leaf entries from the stage area of the auditorium on both the right and left (east and west) elevations are filled with metal doors. The entries are accessed by metal stairs sheltered by corrugated metal roofs. The original central entry to the backstage area on the rear elevation has been removed. The Recreation Building is supported by a concrete foundation. The gable roof is sheathed in composition shingles. The auditorium, the single-story projection, and addition have flat roofs.

**Resource 12. Nurses' Quarters. 1929. Contributing building.**

Resource 12 was constructed in 1929 as Nurses' Quarters, and it is currently used for offices. The Nurses' Quarters Building (Resource 12, 1929) is oriented to the east and is located in the residential group of buildings northwest of the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929). The three-story, fifteen-bay (w/w/w/w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w/w/w/w), hip-roof, rectangular building was constructed with Colonial Revival elements, including a symmetrical facade, pilasters, brick quoins and cornice, and stone decorative details, such as keystones and a water table. The building has a central, three-bay projecting entrance pavilion. The central, single-leaf entry is filled with a metal replacement door, sidelights, and transom. The entry was originally flanked by multiple-light French doors with metal railings, but these have been resized and filled with single-light, horizontal-sliding sashes and transoms. The metal railings have been retained. The other windows of the central projecting pavilion are filled with eight-over-twelve, double-hung replacement sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The entry is sheltered by a flat-roof porch supported by square wood columns. The roof is surmounted by a metal railing. The central window of the second floor entrance pavilion is arched and displays a soldier-course surround. The window is filled with twelve-light, replacement casement sashes, and the arch above the window is filled with a sunburst detail. The front-gable entrance pavilion exhibits a triangular pediment with an oval-shaped gable window. The building exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The side elevations originally had three bays and the rear fifteen bays. The left side (south elevation) exhibits a central single-leaf entry filled with a metal door, narrow sidelights, and a transom. The entry is sheltered by a single-story, concrete porch that extends across the length of the elevation. The flat roof is supported by square wood columns, and the porch features a metal railing. The central window of the second floor is arched, but the arch is filled with a panel. A similar porch on the right side (north elevation) was altered during the construction of a connecting corridor to another Nurses' Quarters (Resource 13, 1929). At the time of the survey this connecting corridor was under construction.

The central, single-leaf rear entry is filled with a metal replacement door, sidelights, and a transom. The wood door surround includes paired pilasters and a flat cornice. The central window of the second floor is arched, but the arch is filled with a panel. The central bays are located in an arch, framed by a soldier course of brick. A single-story projection has been constructed on the northwest corner, and the former windows on each floor of the

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northwest corner (on both the rear and north elevations) have been enclosed with brick. The facade and rear slopes of the roof are pierced by gabled dormers at regular intervals. The dormers feature pilasters and are filled with arched windows with six-light replacement sashes. The Nurses' Quarters (Resource 12, 1929) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and the hip roof is sheathed in composition shingles.

After the survey for the nomination concluded, construction continued on a sun room/connecting corridor addition between Resources 12 and 13 (both Nurses' Quarters, 1929). This single-story addition curves from the northeast portion of Resource 12's facade and joins the southwest portion of Resource 13's facade. The sun room/connecting corridor addition will be enclosed and appears it will have a gable roof with skylights.

**Resource 13. Nurses' Quarters. 1929. *Contributing building.***

Resource 13 is similar to Resource 12 (1929) but with several differences. This Nurses' Quarters (Resource 13, 1929) is oriented to the south immediately to the northeast of the previous Nurses' Quarters (Resource 12, 1929). The building is currently undergoing renovation, including replacement windows and alterations to the interior. According to the Facilities Management Services Department of the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, the renovations are primarily taking place within the interior of the building, and the exterior should be minimally impacted.<sup>40</sup> Originally the building had nineteen bays, but two bays on the first floor near the southwest corner have been enclosed with brick. The central entry and the porch have been removed, and the entry is currently enclosed with a temporary frame wall. Some windows on the rear elevation are currently empty. The remaining windows throughout the building have eight-over-twelve, double-hung replacement sashes. A number of the windows along the rear elevation had been removed and were covered by temporary walls. A corridor from the Mental Health Building (1989), located outside the NRHP boundary, enters the ground floor of the building in the center of the rear elevation. The former porch and corridor to Resource 12 (1929) on the left side (west elevation) have been removed. The central, single-leaf entry of the right side (east elevation) has been resized and is currently filled with a metal replacement door. An adjacent window was removed and a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door constructed nearby. The roof of Resource 13 (1929) appeared at the time of the survey to be undergoing reconstruction since new gable-roof dormers pierced the roof at regular intervals.

After the survey for the nomination concluded, construction began on a sun room/connecting corridor addition between Resources 12 and 13 (both Nurses' Quarters, 1929). This single-story addition curves from the northeast portion of Resource 12's facade and joins the southwest portion of Resource 13's facade. The addition will be enclosed and appears it will have a gable roof with skylights.

**Resource 14. Nurses' Quarters. 1932. *Contributing building.***

Resource 14 is similar to Resource 12 (1929) but has several differences. This Nurses' Quarters building (Resource 14, 1932) is oriented to the west, directly east of another Nurses' Quarters (Resource 12, 1929). The building has fifteen bays, with a three-bay projecting entrance pavilion. The central, single-leaf entry is filled with a nine-light replacement metal door, sidelights, and transom. The entry is flanked by multiple-light replacement windows that appear to be fixed. The central window of the second floor is filled with eight-light casement sashes or French doors, and a sunburst detail fills the arch above the entry. Two large air ducts project from the left side (north elevation) above the central, single-leaf entry and extend to two air vents that pierce the roof of the porch.

<sup>40</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

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**Resource 16. Attendants' Quarters. 1929. *Contributing building.***

Resource 16 was constructed in 1929 as Attendants' Quarters, and it currently is used for offices for healthcare inspections and auditing. The Attendants' Quarters Building (Resource 16, 1929) is oriented to the east and is located in the residential group of buildings south of the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 12, 1929). The three-story, thirteen bay (w/w/w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w/w/w), hip-roof, rectangular building was constructed with Colonial Revival elements, including a symmetrical facade, projecting central pavilion, brick quoins and cornice, and stone decorative details, such as keystones and a water table. The building has a central, three-bay, projecting entrance pavilion. The centered, single-leaf entry is filled with a fifteen-light replacement door, sidelights, and transom. The arched transom entry exhibits a stylized sunburst detail. The entry is flanked by windows that are filled with eight-over-twelve, double-hung replacement sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The facade entry is sheltered by a flat-roof porch supported by round, fluted, aluminum-clad replacement columns. The roof is surmounted by a metal railing. The second- and third-floor central windows of the entrance pavilion have wood surrounds with panels, pilasters, a triangular pediment over the third-floor window, and were originally flanked by sidelights. The former sidelights are currently filled with louvered vents. The central second- and third-story windows are centered within a recessed brick arch. The tympanum of the arch is filled with brick in a herring-bone pattern. The gable-roof projecting pavilion exhibits an open pediment. The building has a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The three-bay side elevations exhibit central, single-leaf entries filled with fifteen-light, aluminum-frame replacement doors with five-light sidelights and five-light transoms. The entries are sheltered by single-story, concrete porches that extend across the length of the side elevations. The flat-roof porch is supported by round, fluted, aluminum-clad replacement columns and features a metal railing. The central windows of the second floor on both elevations appear to be filled with multiple-light, replacement French doors. The twelve-bay rear elevation exhibits a set of concrete stairs near the southwest corner that descend to the basement. A three-story projection, possibly for an elevator, near the northwest corner steps down to a gabled, single-bay, single-story projection with a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door. The facade and rear roof slopes are pierced by gable-roof dormers. The facade dormers are filled with arched windows with six-over-six-light, double-hung replacement sashes. The dormers on the rear elevation are filled with vents. The Attendants' Quarters (Resource 16, 1929) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a hip roof sheathed in composition shingles.

**Resource 17. Attendants' Quarters. 1929. *Contributing building.***

Resource 17 is similar to Resource 16 (1929) but has a few differences. This Attendants' Quarters (Resource 17, 1929) currently houses the offices for human resources. The Attendants' Quarters Building (Resource 17, 1929) is oriented to the north, southeast of the previous Attendants' Quarters (Resource 16, 1929). The building has thirteen bays and a three-bay projecting entrance pavilion. The central, single-leaf entry is filled with a single-light replacement metal door, replacement single-light sidelights, and an arched transom filled with a stylized sunburst pattern. The majority of windows are filled with six-over-six-light replacement sashes. A three-story projection, possibly for an elevator, near the southeast corner steps down to a gabled, single-bay, single-story projection with a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door.

**Resource 18. Attendants' Quarters. 1929. *Contributing building.***

Resource 18 is similar to another Attendants' Quarters (Resource 16, 1929) but has a few differences. The building currently contains the offices for the Veterans Integrated Service Network 12 (VISN 12). The Attendants' Quarters Building (Resource 18, 1929) is oriented to the west, east of Resource 16 (1929). The building has thirteen bays with a three-bay projecting entrance pavilion. The central, single-leaf entry is filled with an aluminum-frame glass replacement door, six-light sidelights, and an arched transom filled with a stylized

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sunburst pattern. The majority of windows throughout the building have replacement eight-over-twelve-light double-hung sashes. The central bay of the three-bay rear projection is filled with pairs of windows and sidelights, and the bays to the left of the central bay are currently filled with louvered vents. A three-story projection, possibly for an elevator, near the northeast corner steps down to a gabled, single-bay, single-story projection with a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door.

**Resource 23. Bachelors' Quarters. 1929. Contributing building.**

Resource 23 was constructed in 1929 as Bachelors' Quarters, and it currently appears to be vacant. The Bachelors' Quarters Building (Resource 23, 1929) is oriented to the south and is located in the residential group of buildings east of the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 14, 1932). The two-story, five-bay (w/w/d/w/w), side-gable building was constructed with minimal external ornamentation. The central, single-leaf entry is filled with a wood door and contemporary storm door. The entry has a wood surround with raised paneled pilasters and a flat pediment. The majority of windows throughout the building are filled with single-light, double-hung replacement sashes with snap-in grids. Two pairs of windows with replacement multiple-light casement sashes are located on the rear elevation, while another pair is found on the facade elevation. Similar windows are found throughout the remainder of the building. The building exhibits a running-bond brick exterior.

The left side (west elevation) has two bays, and the right side (east elevation) exhibits three bays. The gables have cornice returns and small, rectangular attic windows filled with single-light fixed sashes. The rear elevation has five bays, including a single-leaf entry filled with a nine-light wood door and a three-light transom. A set of concrete stairs on the left side (west elevation) descend to a single-leaf entry to the basement. The Bachelors' Quarters (Resource 23, 1929) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a side-gable roof sheathed in composition shingles.

**Resource 24. Apartment House. 1929. Contributing building.**

Resource 24 was constructed in 1929 as an Apartment House for hospital staff, and it currently appears to be used for residential purposes. The Apartment House (Resource 24, 1929), originally containing six apartment and oriented to the north, is located in the residential group of buildings south of the Fisher House (Resource 100, 2010). The two-story, thirteen-bay (w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w), rectangular building was constructed with Colonial Revival elements, such as a symmetrical facade, jack arches over the windows, parapet gables, and stone details like keystones, a water table, and belt course. The facade exhibits two three-bay, gable-roof projections and two single-leaf entries adjacent to the projections. The entries are filled with nine-light wood doors, fanlights, and contemporary storm doors. The entries have wood surrounds with pilasters and an arched hood. The windows are filled with single-light, double-hung replacement sashes with snap-in grids. Similar windows are found throughout the building, although many of the windows are missing the snap-in grids. The building exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The side elevations each have two-story, two-bay projections with flat roofs. These were originally two-story porches supported by columns. The porches have been enclosed in brick laid in a five-course common bond and have windows with soldier-course lintels. The fourteen-bay (w/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/d/w/w/w/w) rear elevation exhibits two two-bay, rear-gabled projections with parapet walls and a central, two-bay projection with a flat roof. Like the two former side porches, the two-story, flat-roof projection is a former porch that has been enclosed with brick. The two single-leaf rear entries are filled with nine-light wood doors, four-light transoms, and contemporary storm doors. The facade and rear parapet gables of the left side (east elevation) exhibit single-light lunette windows. The facade and rear parapet gables of the right side (west elevation) have former lunette windows enclosed with brick. The Apartment House (Resource 24, 1929) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a gable roof sheathed in composition shingles.



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**Resource 25. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1929. Contributing building.**

Resource 25 was constructed in 1929 as a Duplex Quarters Building, and it currently appears to retain this use. The Officers' Duplex Quarters Building (Resource 25, 1929), oriented to the northwest, is located in the residential group of buildings immediately northeast of the Apartment House (Resource 24, 1929). The two-story, eight-bay (w/w/d/w/w/d/w/w), side-gable, rectangular building was constructed with Colonial Revival elements, such as a symmetrical facade, wood door surrounds with pilasters and triangular open pediments, brick jack arches over the windows, and a brick soldier-course water table. The single-leaf entries are filled with paneled doors and contemporary storm doors and leaded fanlights. The entries exhibit wood door surrounds with rounded pilasters and an open pediment with dentils. The windows are filled with six- and single-light, double-hung replacement sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The building exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The side elevations have three-bay, single-story projections. The projections have flat roofs with metal railings. The flat-roof projections are former single-story porches that have been enclosed with brick laid in a five-course common bond and windows with brick jack arches. The gable ends exhibit cornice returns. The ten-bay (w/w/d/w/w/w/d/w/w) rear elevation exhibits single-leaf entries filled with nine-light wood doors and contemporary storm doors. Adjacent to each rear entry is a single-story, single-bay projection with a hip roof pierced by an air vent. The facade roof slope is pierced by four gable-roof dormers filled with six-light sashes or with air conditioners. The rear roof slope is pierced with two shed dormers, each with vinyl siding and two single-light replacement sashes. The ridgeline of the roof is pierced on each gable end by interior brick chimneys. A set of concrete stairs in the southwest rear corner descends to a single-leaf basement entry filled with a metal door. The Officers' Duplex Quarters (Resource 25, 1929) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a side-gable roof sheathed in composition shingles.

**Resource 26. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1929. Contributing building.**

Resource 26 is nearly identical to the Officers' Duplex Quarters (Resource 25, 1929), except it is oriented to the west/northwest, and it is located immediately southwest of the Manager's Residence (Resource 27, 1929). Resource 26 (1929), the Officers' Duplex Quarters, appears to continue to serve its original function of providing housing for staff.

**Resource 27. Manager's Residence. 1929. Contributing building.**

Resource 27 was constructed in 1929 as the Manager's Residence, and it currently appears to be utilized as housing for staff. The Manager's Residence (Resource 27, 1929), oriented to the west, is located in the residential group of buildings. The two-story, five-bay (d/w/d/w/w), side-gable residence was constructed with minimal Colonial Revival decorative elements. The single-leaf entry is filled with a wood panel door, a contemporary storm door, four-light sidelights, and a seven-light transom filled with glass blocks. The entry exhibits a wood door surround with pilasters and a flat cornice with triglyphs. The paired windows flanking the entry are filled with six-light, double-hung replacement sashes with snap-in grids. Similar replacement windows are found throughout the building. The building exhibits a five-course, common-bond brick exterior.

The right side (south elevation) exhibits a single-story projection with a flat roof. The south elevation's window is filled with a ribbon of six-light, double-hung replacement sashes. The left side (north elevation) exhibits a single-story garage projection. The garage bay is filled with a contemporary, vinyl overhead door and has a flat roof. The roofs of both projections exhibit a metal railing. The seven-bay (w/w/d/w/w/w/d) rear elevation exhibits a single-leaf entry sheltered by a small vestibule accessed by a single-leaf contemporary storm door. A three-bay, two-story, flat-roof projection is located along the rear elevation. Another single-leaf entry



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located to the right of the two-story rear projection is filled with a six-light wood door and a contemporary storm door. A metal bulkhead on the east elevation of the garage projection shelters stairs to the basement. The gables of the side elevations have cornice returns and two small, single-light, double-hung windows. The rear roof slope is pierced by a hip-roof dormer filled with paired windows. Piercing the roof is an exterior brick chimney along the right (south elevation) gable end. The Manager's Residence (Resource 27, 1929) is supported by a concrete basement foundation and has a side-gable roof sheathed in composition shingles.

**Resource 28. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1929. Contributing building.**

Resource 28, the Officers' Duplex Quarters, is nearly identical to Resource 25 (1929), except it is oriented to the west/southwest and is located immediately northeast of the Manager's Residence (Resource 27, 1929). Resource 28 (1929), the Officers' Duplex Quarters, appears to continue its original function of providing housing for staff.

**Resource 29. Officers' Duplex Quarters. 1929. Contributing building.**

Resource 29, the Officers' Duplex Quarters, is nearly identical to Resource 25 (1929), except it is oriented to the south/southwest and is located east of Resource 23 (1929). Resource 29 (1929), the Officers' Duplex Quarters, appears to continue its original function of providing housing for staff.

**Resource 30. Linen Exchange Building. 1935. Contributing building.**

Resource 30 was constructed in 1935 as the Linen Exchange Building, and it currently is being used for storage. The Linen Exchange Building (Resource 30, 1935), oriented to the north, is located on the west side of the external Connecting Corridor (Resource C, circa 1921) that extends nearly the length of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). The Linen Exchange Building is also located north of the Recreation Building (Resource 9, 1921). The single-story, five-bay (w/d/w/w/dd), flat-roof building was constructed with minimal decorative elements and exhibits a five-bay, common-bond brick exterior. The single-leaf entry is filled with a metal door, and a double-leaf loading dock bay is filled with six-light wood doors. The windows of the facade are filled with six-light, double-hung sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The right side (west elevation) has three window bays, and the rear elevation has four window bays. A short Connecting Corridor enters the building in the center of the left side (east elevation) and joins Resource C (circa 1921), another exterior Corridor. The Linen Exchange Building is supported by a concrete foundation.

**Resource 31. Personnel Garage. 1932. Contributing building.**

Resource 31 was constructed in 1932 as a ten-car garage, and it currently appears to retain this use. The Personnel Garage (Resource 31, 1932), oriented to the northwest, is located south of the Officers' Duplex Quarters (Resource 25, 1929). The ten garage bays are filled with vinyl overhead doors. The building exhibits a five-course, Flemish-bond brick exterior. The Personnel Garage (Resource 31, 1932) is supported by a concrete slab foundation and has a shed roof sheathed in rolled asphalt.

**Resource 32. Personnel Garage. 1932. Contributing building.**

Resource 32 was constructed in 1932 as an eleven-car garage, and it currently appears to retain its original function. The Personnel Garage (Resource 31, 1932) is oriented to the southwest and is located northeast of the Officers' Duplex Quarters (Resource 29, 1929). The eleven garage bays are filled with vinyl overhead doors. The garage exhibits a five-course, Flemish-bond brick exterior. The rear windows of the southeast-facing bays have been enclosed with brick. The eleventh garage bay was constructed on the northwest rear corner of the structure, perpendicular to the facade. The side elevation of this bay has three windows filled with one six-light and two

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three-light hopper-style wood sashes. The rear (southeast) elevation of this bay exhibits a single-leaf, four-light wood door, possibly to a storage room. The Personnel Garage (Resource 32, 1932) is supported by a concrete slab foundation and has a shed roof sheathed in rolled asphalt.

**Resource 34. George Dilboy Memorial. 1942. Contributing object.**

The George Dilboy Memorial (Resource 34, 1942) is a memorial statue located north of the Blind Rehabilitation Center Building (2005). The memorial is oriented to the north facing Hines Boulevard (the main entrance drive, Resource L, 1929). The memorial is comprised of a statue of a standing World War I soldier holding a rifle with a fixed bayonet. The statue is supported by a raised, square, granite pedestal resting on a three tier granite base. The top of the pedestal, beneath the statue, has triglyphs separated by depictions of classical Greek soldiers with swords and shields. The front of the pedestal has an oval metal plaque with an image of George Dilboy and beneath this is a larger plaque with the history of the memorial's namesake. Metal plaques are found on the left and right side of the supporting pedestal. The one on the left depicts two World War I soldiers, and the plaque on the right side is of a soldier immediately after being wounded, dropping his rifle. Embossed on the rear of the pedestal is the following:

GEORGE DILBOY BORN FEB. 5, 1896, ALACHATA, ASIA MINOR. KILLED IN ACTION  
 NEAR BELLEAU WOODS, FRANCE, JULY 18, 1918. PVT. 1<sup>ST</sup> CL. CO. H 103<sup>RD</sup> INF. 26<sup>TH</sup>  
 DIV. U.S. ARMY A.E.F. POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL  
 OF HONOR "FOR GALLANTRY AND INTREPIDITY IN ACTION AND BEYOND THE CALL  
 OF DUTY"

FROM FAR IONA HE CAME, A NEW AMERICAN, TRUE TO HIS HELLENIC ANCESTRY,  
 TO FIGHT AND DIE FOR COUNTRY AND LIBERTY UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

GEORGE DILBOY CHAPTER NO. 13 DAV OF WW UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GEORGE  
 DILBOY MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, COSTAS P. MELLAS, PRESIDENT.

Located to the front of the granite pedestal is a metal bowl (possibly bronze or copper) with three supports. The bowl is decorated with a Greek key pattern, while the supports exhibit classical elements including a bearded male face and lion's paw feet. While the bowl is currently open, a historic photograph indicates the bowl had a glass covering and may have contained a light.<sup>41</sup> The memorial is situated in a raised circle with plantings and a stone knee wall.

George Dilboy was born in Turkey, from which his family immigrated to the United States to flee persecution of the Greeks living in that country. The family settled in New Hampshire, and George joined the New Hampshire National Guard in 1916. George Dilboy attempted to take an enemy machine gun emplacement on his own. Dilboy fell, wounded, approximately 25 yards from the emplacement but continued to fire at the enemy, killing two enemy soldiers and forcing others manning the machine gun to flee. George Dilboy died of his wounds and was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>41</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines Illinois.

<sup>42</sup> "George Dilboy Memorial," *Employee Bulletin, VA Hospital, Hines, Illinois* 9, No. 12 (November 20, 1963), 1-2, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines Illinois; Curt Norris, "Mortal Final Act Ensures Immortality for Soldier," *The Patriot Ledger* (Quincy, Massachusetts), August 8, 1987.

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**Resource 35. Main Gatehouse. 1929. Contributing building.**

The Main Gatehouse (Resource 35, 1929) is located on the west side of the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) near the intersection of the main entrance drive (Hines Boulevard) (Resource L, 1929) and Roosevelt Road. Oriented to the east, the Main Gatehouse (Resource 35, 1929) is a single-story, three-bay (w/d/w), side-gable building with a brick exterior laid in a modified five-course common bond. The facade (east) elevation has a centered, single-leaf, recessed entry filled with a replacement single-light wood door. The entry has a substantial wood door surround with deep wood reveals and brackets supporting a flared hood. Flanking the entry are windows with brick jack arches, concrete sills, and replacement single-over-single-light double-hung sashes. Similar windows with replacement sashes are found on the other three elevations of the building. A portion of one of the original gateposts is attached to the facade of the building, exhibiting a concrete scroll decoration on top. The right and left sides (north and south elevations) have a single, centered window set within a recessed brick arch with a keystone. The rear (west elevation) has two windows similar to the facade elevation. A brick chimney pierces the rear roof slope of Resource 35. The building has wood cornice moldings and return cornices on both side elevations. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the building is supported by a concrete foundation.

**Resource 45. Canteen Building. 1944. Contributing building.**

Resource 45 was constructed in 1944 as the Canteen, and it currently retains its original function and also included a retail store. The Canteen (Resource 45, 1944) is oriented to the east and is located on the west side of the external Corridor (Resource C, circa 1921) that extends along the west elevation of the Main Infirmery Building (Resource 1, 1921). The Canteen is also located south of the Warehouse/Service Building (Resource 220, 1986). The single-story, square building with a nearly flat roof was constructed in a utilitarian manner and exhibits a running-bond brick exterior. The former windows of the left side (south elevation) have been enclosed with brick. This elevation appears to originally have had over ten bays. The west (rear) elevation exhibits six bays: two single-leaf and two double-leaf entries, all filled with replacement metal doors. Two windows along this elevation are filled with single-light, fixed, replacement sashes and metal bars. At least nine bays along the rear elevation have been enclosed with brick. Four similar windows with single-light, fixed, replacement sashes are found on the right side (north elevation) of the building along with six window bays that have been enclosed with brick.

An atrium addition on the northeast corner of the building connects it to the Warehouse/Service Building (Resource 220, 1986). The atrium is constructed of single-light windows within a metal framing structure and has a shed roof that descends from the roof of the two-story Warehouse/Service Building (Resource 220, 1986) to the single-story roof of the Canteen Building. The atrium is accessed on the west side by a single-leaf entry filled with an aluminum-frame glass door. Seven of the eleven bays visible on the north elevation of Resource 45 are sheltered by the atrium, including a double-leaf entry into the retail space filled with aluminum-frame glass doors. A small, single-story, square projection with a ribbed-metal exterior and roof is located near the southwest corner of the Canteen Building. A vent is visible on the west elevation of the projection.

Alterations have been made to Resource 45, including replacement sashes, enclosed windows, replacement doors, and the atrium addition. The current footprint of the Canteen Building is very similar to that depicted on a 1951 plot plan of the hospital.<sup>43</sup> Although the atrium addition has been constructed and windows have been enclosed or replaced, the building maintains its exterior cladding, minimal exterior ornamentation, and nearly the same footprint and massing dating to the period of significance. The former locations of enclosed windows and

<sup>43</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

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entries are visibly apparent. Therefore, the Canteen Building (Resource 45, 1944) is a contributing resource to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District.

**Resource 47. Gas Metering House. Circa 1930s–1940s. *Contributing structure.***

Resource 47 was constructed circa the 1930s–1940s as the Gas Metering House, and it currently appears to retain its original use. The Gas Metering House (Resource 47, circa 1930s–1940s), oriented to the north, is located on the western boundary of the historic district west of the Recreation Building (Resource 9, 1921). The single-story, single-bay, flat-roof building exhibits a single-leaf entry filled with a replacement metal door. A former window on the left side (east elevation) has been enclosed with brick. A possible former bay on the rear elevation also appears to have been enclosed. The building is supported by a concrete foundation and has a running-bond brick exterior.

Resource 47 is a small structure with few distinguishing characteristics. Although the windows have been enclosed and the door replaced, the building maintains its exterior cladding, minimal exterior ornamentation, and the same footprint and massing dating to the period of significance. The former locations of enclosed windows are visibly apparent. Therefore, although the integrity of the Gas Metering House has been diminished, it continues to be a contributing resource to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District.

**Resource 100. Fisher House. 2010. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 100 was constructed in 2010 as a home for veterans' families to stay while family members are hospitalized at the medical center. The Fisher House (Resource 100, 2010), oriented to the west, is located between the Bachelors' Quarters (Resource 23, 1929) and the Apartment House (Resource 24, 1929). The two-story, eleven-bay, low-pitched hip-roof building was constructed with wide, overhanging eaves and horizontal massing. The two-story, three-bay (w/d/w), main block decreases in height to each side to single-story projecting wings, giving the building its rectangular shape. The central, double-leaf main entry is filled with fifteen-light wood doors and an eight-light transom. The entry is sheltered by a hip-roof porch supported by wood columns with Tuscan capitals. Flanking the entry are paired windows with twelve-light fixed sashes. Directly above the porch along the second story are two windows with twelve-light fixed sashes. Similar windows are found throughout the building. The Fisher House exhibits a running-bond brick exterior.

The left and right (north and south elevations) projecting wings each exhibit porches on their facade (west elevations). The porches are accessed by single-leaf entries filled with fifteen-light wood doors. The porch roofs are supported by Tuscan wood columns. The single-story, three-bay side elevations each feature three pairs of five-light, wood French doors flanked by windows. The eleven-bay rear elevation features the three-bay rear elevation of the main block with an off-center entry filled with two pairs of eighteen-light French doors, a single-leaf entry filled with a wood door, and a window. The ground floor of the main block exhibits a wood pergola attached to the rear elevation. The pergola is supported by wood columns. The left and right (north and south) wings have porches on their rear (east) elevations. The porches are accessed by single-leaf entries filled with fifteen-light wood doors. The roof of the Fisher House (Resource 100, 2010) is sheathed in composition shingles.

**Resource 220. Warehouse/Service Building. 1986. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 220 was constructed in 1986 as a warehouse building, and it currently retains its original purpose. The Warehouse/Service Building (Resource 220, 1986), oriented to the south, is located west of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) and north of the Canteen Building (Resource 45, 1944). The two-story, rectangular building decreases in height to a single story at its north end, although the two-story section may only include a large single-story area. Resource 220 was constructed in a utilitarian manner with minimal exterior decoration. The Warehouse/Service Building exhibits a running-bond brick exterior. An atrium addition on the



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southeast corner of the building connects it to the Canteen Building (Resource 45, 1944). The atrium is constructed of single-light windows within a metal framing structure and has a shed roof that descends from the roof of the two-story Warehouse/Service Building to the single-story roof of the Canteen Building. The atrium is accessed on the left side (west elevation) by a single-leaf entry filled with an aluminum-frame glass door. Resource 220 exhibits two single-leaf entries filled with metal doors on the left side (west elevation) of the two-story section and three large garage bays filled with metal overhead doors on the single-story section. The rear (north) elevation has a single- and a double-leaf entry, both filled with metal doors. The right side (east elevation) is enveloped by the external Corridor (Resource C, circa 1921) that extends along the west elevation of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). The Warehouse/Service Building (Resource 220, 1986) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof.

**Resource 223. Emergency Generator. 1971. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 223 was constructed in 1971 as an Emergency Generator Building. The Emergency Generator Building is oriented to the east and is located on the east side of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). The single-story, single-bay building has a running-bond brick exterior. The facade and rear elevations have single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The side elevations are filled with louvered vents. The Emergency Generator Building (Resource 223, 1971) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof.

**Resource 224. Emergency Generator Building. 1971. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 224 was constructed in 1971 as an Emergency Generator Building. The Emergency Generator Building is oriented to the south and is located on the east side of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921), southwest of the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929). The single-story, single-bay building has a running-bond brick exterior. The facade and rear elevations have single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The side elevations are filled with louvered vents. The Emergency Generator Building (Resource 224, 1971) is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof.

**Resource 229. Research Building. 1991. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 229 was constructed in 1991 as the Research Building, and it retains its original function. The Research Building (Resource 229, 1991) includes animal research and is oriented to the west. It is located on the west side of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921), south of the Mortuary and Shops Building (Resource 3, 1921). The single-story, two-bay, flat-roof, rectangular building exhibits a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door and a large louvered vent along the facade. A loading dock recessed from the facade has a garage bay filled with an overhead door. Flanking the garage bay are single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The building has a running-bond brick exterior. A large metal hood is located on the right side (south elevation) near the southwest corner. The Research Building is supported by a concrete foundation.

**Resource 230. Former Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Building. 1986. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 230 was constructed in 1986 as the Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) Building, and it currently appears to be vacant. The MRI Building (Resource 230, 1986), oriented to the east, is located on the west side of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1929) and north of the Linen Exchange Building (Resource 30, 1935). The single-story, flat-roof, rectangular building exhibits single and paired windows filled with single-light, fixed sashes. The left side (south elevation) has two single-leaf entries filled with metal doors. The building has a running-bond brick exterior and has a ribbed metal cornice that encompasses the building. The MRI Building is supported by a concrete foundation.

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**Resource 300. Prefabricated Office Building. Circa 1990s. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource 300 is composed of two connected trailers constructed circa the 1990s. It appears to currently house engineering or facilities management offices. Resource 300, oriented to the south, is located west of the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) and east of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). The single-story, six-bay rectangular building has two single-leaf entries filled with metal doors along the facade. Four sets of paired windows along the facade are filled with single-light, double-hung sashes. Similar windows are found on the rear elevation. The building exhibits a ribbed metal exterior. The side-gable roof is sheathed in a rolled asphalt material. A smaller trailer has been placed on the northeast rear corner and is connected to the original trailer by a short passage. This addition has windows filled with single-light, horizontal-sliding sashes. A rear single-leaf entry is filled with a metal door. The exterior is clad in ribbed metal. The arched roof is sheathed in a rolled asphalt material. The foundation of both trailers is hidden by ribbed metal skirting.

**Resource A. Doughboy Memorial. Circa 1930. *Contributing object.***

Resource A is a memorial statue that was erected circa 1930. The Doughboy Statue (Resource A, circa 1930) is oriented to the east and is located directly in front of the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929). The bronze statue of an American "doughboy" with a small child on his knee is supported by a pedestal constructed of small, rough hewn limestone blocks. A bronze plaque on the front of the pedestal indicates the statue was donated by the local Cook County Council of the American Legion Auxiliary. According to the plaque the memorial was designed by Leonard H. Grosse and constructed by Frederick C. Hibbard. A small limestone basin on the rear of the pedestal was once a drinking fountain, but the basin has been filled with plantings. The pedestal is located within an oval-shaped flowerbed near the bottom of the stairs leading to the front entrance of the Administration Building (Resource A, 1930).

**Resource B. Gazebo. Circa 2000s. *Noncontributing structure.***

Resource B is a Gazebo that was constructed circa 2000s. The Gazebo (Resource B, circa 2000s) is located in the residential group of buildings between the Manager's Residence (Resource 27, 1929) and the Fisher House (Resource 100, 2010). The two-tiered octagonal roof and cupola are supported by turned wood columns and wood railings. The Gazebo is enclosed with screens and exhibits a single-leaf entry filled with a wood screen door. Resource B is supported by a concrete slab foundation and has a hip roof sheathed in composition shingles.

**Resource C. Connecting Corridor System. Circa 1921. *Contributing structure.***

Resource C is the Connecting Corridors on the west side of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) within the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District. The external Connecting Corridor was constructed circa 1921 to allow movement of patients, staff, and visitors between the individual ward sections of the Main Infirmary Building and the ancillary buildings along the west side of the corridor without requiring movement through the other wards. The external Connecting Corridor (Resource C, circa 1921) is approximately 1,900 feet long and approximately 12 feet wide. An entrance vestibule at the north end has a single-leaf entry filled with an automatic, aluminum-frame glass door with sidelights. The structure exhibits a running-bond brick exterior. The windows are filled with six-over-six, double-hung metal sashes. The windows may not be original, but they appear to date to the period of significance. Resource C is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof. At the south end, it has been extended by a contemporary addition that extends to the long-term Spinal Cord Injury Building (1988) and continues to the Nursing Home/Extended Care Center (1983).

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**Resource D. Emergency Generator Building. Circa 1990s. *Noncontributing building.***

Resource D appears to be an Emergency Generator Building constructed circa 1990s. The Emergency Generator Building, oriented to the west, is located between the external Connecting Corridor (Resource C, 1921–1929) and the Mortuary and Shops Building (Resource 3, 1921). The structure has a double-leaf entry filled with a metal door and exhibits a running-bond brick exterior. The north and south elevations exhibit a louvered vent and a single-leaf entry filled with a metal door, respectively. The Emergency Generator Building is supported by a concrete foundation and has a flat roof.

**Resource E. Connecting Corridor. Circa 1988. *Noncontributing structure.***

Resource E is a Connecting Corridor constructed circa 1988 to connect the south end of the original corridor system (Resource C, circa 1921) to the Spinal Cord Injury Building (1988). This Connecting Corridor (Resource E, circa 1988) is a single-story, flat-roof structure with an exterior of brick laid in a running bond. A flat-roof loading dock extends to the west, with brick walls located on the north and south elevations of the loading dock.

**Resource F. Central Lawn. 1929. *Contributing site.***

The central lawn (Resource F, 1929) is comprised of the lawns in front of the attendants' quarters (Resources 16–18, all 1929), the nurses' quarters (Resources 12 and 13, 1929; and 14, 1932), and to the front of the administration building (Resource 2, 1929). The three portions of the central lawn are slightly sunken, or below grade, from the drives (Tripp Avenue, Hines Boulevard, and Crossman Circle [main entrance drive, Resource L, 1929]) and sidewalks that encircle them. These three sections of lawn are open except for trees planted near the buildings and trees aligning the middle portion of the lawn between the administration building (Resource 2, 1929) and the Fisher House (Resource 100, 2010). The flag pole was also located at the west end of the central lawn directly in front of the administration building (Resource 2, 1929), but it has since been removed. Two sidewalks cross the middle portion of the central lawn (Resource F, 1929). The central lawn (Resource F, 1929) is a portion of the landscaping that took place during the period of construction in 1929 when the main infirmary building (Resource 1, 1921) was reoriented to the east, the administration building (Resource 2, 1929) was constructed, and the building of the staff quarters along Crossman Circle (Resources 12–14, 16–18, and 23–29) occurred. According to a September 1929 article in the hospital's newsletter *Chevrons*, improvements were to include "large formal sunken gardens, new drives, new landscape architecture throughout, new street lighting systems, new roads and approaches, in addition to the very handsome new entrance at Fifth Avenue."<sup>44</sup> Another article in the same issue gives a brief history of landscape architect Jens Jensen and his design philosophy. Jens Jensen appears to have designed the landscape of the hospital during its 1929 expansion.<sup>45</sup> Drawings by Jens Jensen for the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Hospital are located at the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan. Drawings at the library dating to this period of hospital construction include a building location plan (dated January 9, 1929), a street lighting plan (dated March 26, 1929), a drawing of the proposed landscape planting for the hospital campus (dated September 25, 1929), and a drawing showing proposed development of the grounds (dated August 6, 1930).<sup>46</sup> It is unclear how much of the proposed plans by Jensen were implemented, but open nature of the central lawn and its sunken design compared to the higher grade of the surrounding drives and walks indicated the central lawn (Resource F, 1929) is a designed landscape feature. A 1932 aerial

<sup>44</sup> Major N. V. Perry, "Our New Hospital Construction," *Chevrons* 2, no. 3 (September, 1929).

<sup>45</sup> "Jens Jensen, Consultant in General Landscaping," *Chevrons* 2, no. 3 (September, 1929).

<sup>46</sup> Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, "The Architectural Drawings of Jens Jensen," "Edward Hines Jr. Hospital," located on the World Wide Web on the Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan Website at [http://bentley.umich.edu/research/guides/jensen/jensen\\_search.php?projectid=224](http://bentley.umich.edu/research/guides/jensen/jensen_search.php?projectid=224), accessed September 2011.

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photograph indicates there were no plantings in the central lawn at that time. A later undated aerial photograph shows small trees along the edges of Crossman Circle but none within the middle of the central lawn. An even later aerial photograph illustrates the growth of the trees along the edge of Crossman Circle and near the quarters' buildings, but no plantings are within the middle of the central lawn. The central lawn (Resource F, 1929) is a landscape element that is a contributing element to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District. The eastern portion of Crossman Circle, in front of the smaller residential staff quarters, is not included as a contributing element because the introduction of the Fisher House (Resource 100, 2010) has diminished the integrity of this portion of the central lawn.

**Resource G. Connecting Corridor. 1929. Contributing structure.**

This Connecting Corridor (Resource G, 1929) connects the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) and the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) and appears to have been built in two sections. The original section of the corridor rises from the ground floor of the Main Infirmary Building at an approximately 5 percent grade to enter the center of the rear elevation of the Administration Building. Two single-leaf entries on the north and south elevations, opposite each other near the corridor's entrance to the Main Infirmary Building, are filled with metal doors. This section has windows filled with twelve-light, double-hung replacement sashes and exhibits a five-course, common-bond exterior and brick pilasters. It has a gable roof sheathed in slate shingles or a similar replacement. The other section is located along the south elevation of the original corridor and connects the ground floor of Resource 1 to the basement of the Administration Building. One window is filled with twelve-light, double-hung replacement sashes, but the others are filled with single-light, fixed replacement sashes. This addition has a running-bond brick exterior and brick pilasters. This section has a flat roof. Both sections of this corridor are supported by concrete foundations.

**Resource H. Sound Barrier Wall. Circa 2010. Noncontributing structure.**

Resource H is a sound barrier wall (circa 2010) that was constructed around a temporary generator. The generator has been removed, but the sound barrier wall (Resource H, circa 2010) was left in place. The sound barrier wall (Resource H, circa 2010) is located to the immediate northwest of the Power House (Resource 5, 1921), and it consists of three large walls along the north, west, and south elevations and an open roof. The walls are composed of metal panels resting on a concrete foundation. The north wall is longer than the south wall.

**Resource I. American Legion Auxiliary DuPage County Memorial. 1931. Contributing object.**

Resource I is the American Legion Auxiliary DuPage County Memorial located within the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) to the north of the George Dilboy Memorial (Resource 34, 1942). The memorial is a large boulder with an oval carved on the northeast side of the boulder facing the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929). Carved within the oval is the profile of a torso of a World War I soldier in uniform. Beneath the oval is carved "AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY, DUPAGE COUNTY, 1931." To the side is carved in smaller letters: "CARVED BY THE ETERNAL CITY MONUMENT WKS HILLSIDE, ILL." The monument is located on a rise within the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929), encompassed by small plantings and a mortared stone sidewalk.

According to a 1958 history of the hospital, the boulder was found in Wheaton, Illinois, to the west of the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District. The boulder, weighing approximately 13 tons, is a glacial erratic.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>47</sup> "A History: Veterans Administration Hospital, Hines, Illinois," August 1958, 5, located in the files of the Public Affairs



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**Resource J. Gatepost. 1929. *Contributing object.***

Resource J is a gatepost on the east side of the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) opposite the Main Gatehouse (Resource 35, 1929). The square gatepost (Resource L, 1929) is composed of brick laid in a running bond with a stone cornice molding and topped by a stone or concrete cap. A smaller brick projection along the west elevation, facing the main entrance drive, is capped by a concrete scroll decoration. The gatepost is supported by a concrete foundation. A historic photograph indicates there were two larger gateposts located between the current gatepost (Resource J, 1929) and the Main Gatehouse. These gateposts are no longer extant. Roosevelt Road also appears to have been shifted to the north from its original location as depicted in the historic photograph in relation to its location near the Main Gatehouse.<sup>48</sup>

**Resource K. Guardhouse. Circa 2000. *Noncontributing building.***

The Guardhouse (Resource K, circa 2000) is a small, narrow, single-story building located in the middle of the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) south of its intersection with Roosevelt Road. The upper portion of the building is composed of glass or other transparent material, while the lower portion has an exterior of brick laid in a running bond. The northwest and southeast elevations each have a single-leaf entry, and both open onto the lanes of the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929). The hip roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The brick extends to grade and obscures the foundation material.

**Resource L. Main Entrance Drive. 1929. *Contributing site.***

The main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) serves as the formal entrance to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District and is a design feature that dates to the expansion of the facility in the late 1920s. The main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) begins at the north portion of the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District, at its intersection with Roosevelt Road. The main entrance drive extends to the south, passing between the Main Gatehouse (Resource 35, 1929) and the gatepost (Resource J, 1929), then it curves to the southwest surrounding the Guardhouse (Resource K, circa 2000) within the middle of the drive. This portion of the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) is known as Hines Boulevard. The main entrance drive then splits in a "Y" configuration, and within this "Y," to the north of the Blind Rehabilitation Center Building (2005), are the George Dilboy Memorial (Resource 34, 1942) and the American Legion Auxiliary DuPage County Memorial (Resource I, 1931). The main entrance drive then continues to the south (now referred to as Tripp Avenue) to the east of the Blind Rehabilitation Center Building (2005) and the Mental Health/Administration Building (1989), and continues south, passing the Fisher House (Resource 100, 2010) and extending between an Attendants' Quarters and the Apartment House (Resources 18 and 24, both 1929). The main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) also includes Crossman Circle and a portion of Hines Boulevard in front of the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929). The drives are named after high-ranking officials of the Veterans Bureau and VA: Frank T. Hines served as Director of the Veterans Bureau (1923–1930) and as the first Administrator of the Veterans Administration (1930–1945); Edwin O. Crossman served for a time as Medical Director of the Veterans Bureau; and Director of the Construction Service of the VA, Colonel Louis H. Tripp.<sup>49</sup> The main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) was constructed with the expansion of the hospital in the late 1920s and the reorientation of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) from the west to facing east toward the new Administration Building (Resource 2,

Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>48</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines Illinois.

<sup>49</sup> Robinson E. Adkins, *Medical Care of Veterans* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967): 125–126, 130, 134–135.

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1929), central lawn (Resource F, 1929), and the staff quarters (Resources 12–14, 16–18, and 23–29). Jens Jensen appears to have designed the landscape of the hospital during its 1929 expansion.<sup>50</sup> Drawings by Jens Jensen for the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Hospital are located at the Bentley Historical Library at the University of Michigan, and drawings at the library dating to this period of hospital construction include a building location plan (dated January 9, 1929), a street lighting plan (dated March 26, 1929), a drawing of the proposed landscape planting for the hospital campus (dated September 25, 1929), and a drawing showing proposed development of the grounds (dated August 6, 1930).<sup>51</sup> A September 1929 article in the hospital's newsletter *Chevrons* mentions the new entrance at Fifth Avenue, which is directly across Roosevelt Road from the main entrance, and the new roads within the campus. It is unclear if the plans for the main entrance drive were created by Jensen or how much of his landscape plans were implemented. The main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) is depicted in nearly its current design on an aerial photograph dating to 1932 and on site plan drawings dating to 1929 and 1951, although the "Y" intersection has been recently altered with the removal of the original central drive and introduction of a parking lot.<sup>52</sup> A few street signs dating to the period of significance are located along the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929). Although not individually eligible, these street signs should be considered contributing objects to the historic district.

### Integrity

The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a medical facility and retains much of its original appearance dating to the period of significance during which the contributing resources were constructed. Contributing buildings retain their character-defining details, especially those exhibiting Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural elements. The hospital and its campus are situated at their original location. No major contributing buildings have been demolished within the historic district.

A major change is the loss of open land surrounding the historic district, which was utilized for new buildings, parking lots, and the John J. Madden Mental Health Center and Loyola University Medical Center to the east of the historic district. These losses diminish the design and setting of the overall campus because the grand vista from the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) and the buildings added in the late 1920s and mid-1940s has been interrupted by these modern buildings. A large parking lot has been developed within the historic district after the period of significance, located in the north-central portion of the historic district east of the Main Infirmary Building and north of the Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929). Even with the additional paved surfaces within the historic district and later buildings constructed outside the period of significance, the spatial configurations and relationships between the main buildings within the historic district remain intact. Open space exists east of the Administration Building within the central lawn (Resource F, 1929) and along the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) as it extends northward to Roosevelt Road. The historic district continues to provide open areas and spatial relationships in keeping with the period of significance.

Changes to historic district buildings include replacement doors and windows; enclosed windows, doors, and porches; and additions. Replacement windows are found on the majority of buildings and structures within the historic district, including the Main Infirmary Building, Administration Building, and quarters' buildings

<sup>50</sup> "Jens Jensen, Consultant in General Landscaping," *Chevrons* 2, no. 3 (September, 1929).

<sup>51</sup> Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, "The Architectural Drawings of Jens Jensen," "Edward Hines Jr. Hospital," located on the World Wide Web on the Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan Website at [http://bentley.umich.edu/research/guides/jensen/jensen\\_search.php?projectid=224](http://bentley.umich.edu/research/guides/jensen/jensen_search.php?projectid=224), accessed September 2011.

<sup>52</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines Illinois; United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

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(Resources 12 and 13, 1929; 14, 1932; 16–18, 23–29, all 1929). The majority of these replacement windows contain fixed or double hung sashes. The Main Infirmary Building retains between 20–30 percent of its original sashes or wood replacements dating to the period of significance, although the replacement windows are not sympathetic to the design of the original double-hung sashes. Replacement doors and enclosed window openings are found on a number of the buildings within the historic district. The former locations of windows and porches are visibly recognizable. Other alterations include resizing of the arched loggia on the Recreation Building (Resource 9, 1921) to create modern entries and the removal of balconies on the Main Infirmary Building. Additions have been constructed on several buildings located within the historic district. The interiors of the buildings within the historic district, although not fully investigated, appear to have lost integrity because of alterations made over time to adapt to changing trends in medical care. These alterations diminish the characteristics of design, materials, and workmanship of the individual resources. The modifications to the Main Infirmary Building have diminished the physical integrity of the building, but these alterations do not significantly diminish the integrity of the building to the point it no longer is a contributing resource to the historic district. The replacement windows, additions, and loss of the north balconies all diminish integrity of workmanship, design, and materials of the building. However, the Main Infirmary Building's unique qualities remain in its large, horizontal massing, the horizontal rows of windows, its cladding, and minimal decorative features that allow the building to continue to project its mission to provide medical care to veterans. Similarly, physical modifications to other resources within the historic district diminish the design, materials, and workmanship of the resources, but the buildings and structures within the historic district retain significant integrity and continue to project their historic mission as a complex of buildings providing medical care for veterans for the past ninety years. These modifications can cumulatively impact the integrity of the resources and historic district as a whole. However, the resources continue to contribute to the historic district even with these modifications.

The introduction of buildings to the historic district after the period of significance also diminishes integrity of design and setting of the historic district, particularly those with large footprints or massing. The majority of the buildings added to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District are small support and utility buildings, but two buildings with large footprints were constructed, including the Fisher House (Resource 100, 2010) and the Warehouse/Service Building (Resource 220, 1986). The Fisher House was constructed in the front lawn near the residential buildings and does obstruct the view of the Main Infirmary Building and the Administration Building from the residential buildings. The low massing and materials of the Fisher House are sympathetic to the surrounding contributing resources, although its large footprint, overall design, and placement within the former open lawn diminish integrity of setting and design within the historic district. The Warehouse/Service Building (Resource 220, 1986) does not follow the architectural traditions seen in the resources dating to the period of significance, but the scale of the building does not overwhelm the surrounding contributing buildings, and its compatible construction materials, partial obscuration by trees, and its location to the rear of the Main Infirmary Building lessen the impact of the building to the historic district's setting. The construction designs of the new buildings dating to the late twentieth/early twenty-first centuries that differ from buildings constructed during the period of significance include: flat- or low hip-roofs; larger massing and footprints; minimal exterior ornamentation; windows with vinyl or metal sashes that are usually fixed with large single-panes; and fenestration patterns that may include large areas with no windows. These designs clearly distinguish the post-1950 resources from the buildings constructed during the period of significance. None of the buildings added to the historic district after the period of significance redirect attention from the monumental Main Infirmary Building or the Administration Building that both continue to serve as focal points of the historic district.

Although the cumulative effect of modifications through the construction of buildings, additions, and parking lots after the period of significance diminishes the integrity of design and setting, the historic district continues to

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reflect the mission of the hospital during the period of significance to provide general medical, surgical, tuberculosis, and neuropsychiatric care to veterans. The evolution reflected in the campus buildings within the historic district does not reach the point to render the historic district no longer eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district retains the majority of resources erected during the period of significance, and it also retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling to communicate its significance. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District continues to communicate the hospital's sense of time and place during the period of significance and its connection to other Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.



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**Areas of Significance: Criterion A**

Politics and Government

The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A at the state level of significance in the area of politics and government because of the vigorous effort put forth by the local community to acquire the federal facility and its contribution to the state and local economy during its construction and operation. There was a need for a veterans hospital in the western Chicago suburbs, and Edward Hines, Sr., sought to construct a hospital for disabled soldiers as a memorial to his son who was killed during World War I.<sup>56</sup> Hines, Sr., originally wanted to present the hospital as a gift to the City of Chicago after its use of treating injured and disabled World War I veterans. Hines, Sr., began constructing the hospital after a verbal agreement with the War Department and the understanding that a portion of the cost of erecting the hospital would be donated by Hines, Sr. After the Great War ended with the hospital partially completed, debate, accusations, and investigations ensued about the necessity of completing the hospital started by Hines, Sr., and the lack of any signed contracts. Many in Congress opposed the federal government taking ownership of the partially completed hospital and finishing it, as did the Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass (who later opposed the hospital as a senator). Many in Congress felt the hospital was inappropriate for veterans, unnecessary, or they were suspicious of its origins since there were no signed contracts. Investigations were conducted by the War Department, and it was determined a verbal agreement did exist. After a vigorous lobbying effort by Hines, Sr., and members of the House of Representatives from Illinois, including James Robert Mann, Adolph J. Sabath, Carl R. Chindblom, and Martin B. Madden, the House of Representatives and the Senate (where the deficiency bill containing the funding for the hospital only passed by a 33 to 27 margin; opposition to the takeover of the hospital by the federal government included Senator Carter Glass of Virginia and Representative James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, among others) eventually appropriated \$3.4 million towards completing construction of the hospital at the site of the former speedway, with the remainder of the \$5 million total cost of the facility to be funded by the Hines family.<sup>57</sup> Plans for the building were drawn by Chicago architects Schmidt, Garden, and Martin, and H.B. Wheelock. Construction was completed by the Shank Company, also of Chicago.<sup>58</sup>

The U.S. Treasury Department took control of the hospital from Hines, Sr., in March 1920 for the U.S. Public Health Service, which was a federal agency under the U.S. Treasury Department.<sup>59</sup> The first patient was admitted on August 8, 1921,<sup>60</sup> coincidentally the same day the Veterans Bureau was created. The hospital was designated U.S. Public Health Service Hospital Number 76, but was locally known as the Speedway Hospital or Broadview Hospital. On October 24, 1921, President Warren G. Harding ordered the renaming of the hospital to the Edward Hines, Jr., Memorial Hospital in recognition of the Hines family's large contribution to the construction of the hospital. It was the first Veterans Bureau hospital named after a person. The hospital was dedicated on November

<sup>56</sup> Stephen Miyagawa, *Hines Celebrates 75 Years of Service*, n.d. located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>57</sup> "Great U.S. Hospital: Building Begun by Edward Hines Taken Over by Federal Government for the Army," *Oak Leaves*, March 27, 1920; "Chicago's War Hospitals Under Federal Inquiry," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, December 21, 1918; "Glass Attacks Hospital," *New York Times*, March 3, 1920; "Speedway May Get Hospital By Compromise," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, February 29, 1920; "Senate Votes to Accept Hospital at Speedway," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, March 4, 1920; "Gets Speedway Hospital," *New York Times*, March 16, 1920.

<sup>58</sup> William H. Griffith, "Plumbing in the Largest Fireproof Hospital in the World," *Domestic Engineering* (January 14, 1922): 63.

<sup>59</sup> "Gets Speedway Hospital," *New York Times*, March 16, 1920; Robinson E. Adkins, *Medical Care of Veterans* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967): 401.

<sup>60</sup> "Tracing Our Shared Past, Former Leadership Revisits Hines-Loyola History," *The Times* 7, no. 9 (April 1999).

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6, 1921, by French World War I Allied Leader Marshal Foch. The Edward Hines, Jr., Memorial Hospital was transferred from the U.S. Public Health Service to the Veterans Bureau in April 1922.<sup>61</sup>

Even after its opening, the hospital continued to provide employment and financial support through the wages paid and supplies purchased for the construction of new buildings and the general operation of the hospital. In May 1928, President Calvin Coolidge signed an appropriation for \$15 million to increase medical facilities for veterans. Included in this appropriation was \$1.1 million for new construction at the Edward Hines, Jr., Memorial Hospital.<sup>62</sup> The improvements for the hospital to be made with this appropriation included the renovation of former staff quarters within the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) into wards for tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric patients; the construction of a new Administration Building (Resource 2); new quarters for the medical officer in charge (Resource 27); four duplex quarters for medical officers (Resources 25, 26, 28 and 29); an apartment house for married employees (Resource 24); and a bachelor apartment building (Resource 23). Another building campaign began when the War Department constructed the eighty-three building Vaughan General Hospital on the east side of the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital grounds at a cost of \$4,500,000 in 1942–1943.<sup>63</sup> The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District remained important to the state and local community throughout the period of significance as it expanded to care for additional patients and served as a catalyst for the local economy.

#### Health and Medicine

The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion A in the area of health and medicine at the state level of significance because of the physical evidence the hospital provides concerning health care offered to veterans of the Chicago region. The hospital originally served veterans of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. When the hospital opened in 1921, it was considered one of the most modern hospitals in the world and had amenities such as an automatic electric call system, overhead lights for the operating rooms, an x-ray department, and hydrotherapy rooms.<sup>64</sup> The Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) is long and narrow so that all rooms receive sunlight, and its construction utilizing fireproof materials was seen as a major asset of the hospital.<sup>65</sup> The sections devoted to patients were, in essence, separate hospitals: one section each was devoted to tuberculosis, surgical, medical, and neuropsychiatric care.<sup>66</sup> The Main Infirmary Building had a capacity of 1,000 beds and consisted of seven sections, four for patients and three for housing hospital staff.<sup>67</sup> Almost immediately after the first patients arrived, the hospital was near capacity, with 917 patients by February 1922.<sup>68</sup> During the fiscal year 1925 over 3,100 patients were admitted to the hospital, and this increased to nearly 3,800 admissions during the 1930 fiscal year.<sup>69</sup> Over 14,600 surgical procedures took place at the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital

<sup>61</sup> *Early History of Hospital*, n.d., located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois; "Pay Homage to Allied Leader in 2 Day Ovation," *Chicago Tribune*, November 5, 1921; Robinson E. Adkins, *Medical Care of Veterans* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967): 401.

<sup>62</sup> "Proposed New Construction for Hospital Here," *Chevrons* 1, no. 1 (May 12, 1928); *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1928* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1928): 3, 14.

<sup>63</sup> "Proposed New Construction for Hospital Here," *Chevrons* 1, no. 1 (May 12, 1928); "Take a Last Long Look," *Vaughan Views* 1, no. 16 (March 15, 1946).

<sup>64</sup> Joseph J. Weber, "The Edward Hines Jr. Hospital," *The Modern Hospital* 17, no 6 (December 1921): 483–484.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>66</sup> Judi A. Cheary, "Fliers, Racers in Early Hines History," *Vanguard* (August 1995): 10.

<sup>67</sup> "Chain of Hospitals for Disabled Men," *New York Times*, April 6, 1919.

<sup>68</sup> *Edward Hines Jr. Hospital Year Book* (Maywood, Illinois, 1924), 25.

<sup>69</sup> *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1925* (Washington, DC:

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during the fiscal year 1935, the most of any hospital in the VA system at the time.<sup>70</sup>

The growing number of patients necessitated the expansion of the hospital in the late 1920s. New staff residential buildings were constructed, allowing for the sections of the Main Infirmary Building used by staff to be vacated and remodeled for patient use. The storeroom and laundry were remodeled for patient use as well, which increased bed capacity to approximately 1,600.<sup>71</sup> The hospital expanded again after the buildings of the Vaughan General Hospital became part of Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital in April 1946.<sup>72</sup> The Vaughan General Hospital buildings were constructed for the War Department in the eastern portion of the campus of the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital, and it originally served as a U.S. Army hospital. By the end of June 1946 the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital was designated a general medical and surgical hospital with nearly 2,000 authorized beds. The total authorized beds available for tuberculosis patients were 222 beds and 550 were for neuropsychiatric patients. This total does not appear to include the additional capacity from the transfer of the Vaughan General Hospital by the War Department to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital.<sup>73</sup> The hospital capacity increased with the inclusion of the former War Department's Vaughan General Hospital from approximately 2,000 beds to 3,250 operating beds that were divided into the following categories: 821 neuropsychiatric beds; 2,042 general medical and surgical beds; and 387 tuberculosis beds. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital offered subsidized health care to thousands of veterans from portions of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana during the period of significance. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District continues to serve as a physical reminder of the prevailing and progressive medical care embraced by the federal government for veterans.

**Area of Significance: Criterion C**

**Architecture**

The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture at the state level of significance as an intact example of a previously constructed main building and support buildings designed by a private architectural firm combined with later Period II (dating from the late 1920s to 1950) Second Generation Veterans Hospital buildings exhibiting standardized designs utilizing the Colonial Revival architectural style with Classical Revival elements. A character-defining feature of the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District is its monumental Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). Designed by a private Chicago architectural firm for private interests, this Main Infirmary Building is unique among Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, with its narrow footprint being only 50 feet wide and 2,040 feet long, so that all rooms received adequate ventilation and sunlight.<sup>74</sup> When completed, this building was referred to as the largest fireproof hospital in the world and included many modern innovations. The Main Infirmary Building was also originally divided into seven sections that provided general medical, surgical, tuberculosis, and neuropsychiatric care to veterans and residential quarters for employees. The unusual design of the hospital allowed all four types of medical care within a single building. The expansion of the facility in the late 1920s incorporated Period II

U.S. Government Printing Office, 1925): 106; *Annual Report of the Director United States Veterans Bureau for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1930* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1930): 64.

<sup>70</sup> *Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1935* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1935): 8.

<sup>71</sup> Major N.V. Perry, "Our New Hospital Construction," *Chevrons* 2, no. 3 (September, 1929).

<sup>72</sup> "Take a Last Long Look," *Vaughan Views* 1, no. 16 (March 15, 1946).

<sup>73</sup> *Administrator of Veterans Affairs Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1946* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1947): 96.

<sup>74</sup> William H. Griffith, "Plumbing in the Largest Fireproof Hospital in the World," *Domestic Engineering* (January 14, 1922): 63.

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Second Generation Veterans Hospital's standardized buildings, mainly residential buildings to house staff members. The residential quarters were constructed with Colonial Revival decorative elements, while the new Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) exhibits the Colonial Revival style with Classical Revival elements. The Colonial Revival style was nationally and locally popular during the period of significance and suggests a strong national pride following World War I and continuing beyond the Second World War. This architectural vocabulary was the most prevalent of those utilized for the Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, and the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital historic district exhibits excellent examples of the use of the Colonial Revival style within this typology. The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District reflects a combination of private and public interests, incorporating a privately designed Main Infirmery Building and support structures along with later Period II residential and patient buildings exhibiting revivalist architectural styles.

**Historical Narrative**

Since its first patient was admitted in 1921, the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital has been a modern hospital and a leader of the VA's hospital system. It was originally located on a 320-acre site 13 miles west of Chicago in Hines, Illinois, on land that had been swampland and forest. Due to an abundance of ducks and other migratory birds, the land was used as a hunting ground for the Potawatomi, Chippewa, and Ottawa Native-American tribes before the arrival of white settlers.<sup>75</sup> The area's abundance of natural wealth also led to several skirmishes between the Native-American tribes, as each vied for control of the land. In 1832, Aaron Parsell became the first permanent white settler in the area.<sup>76</sup> As more settlers arrived, the swamp was drained into the Des Plaines River, allowing the area to be used for farming. The site was sold to Frederick Bronson by the United States government for \$512.00 in 1835.<sup>77</sup> The land was used as farmland until 1914, when the Speedway Park Association purchased it for use as an auto racetrack.<sup>78</sup> The 320-acre tract of the speedway was located between Roosevelt and Cermak Roads to the north and south and First to Ninth Avenues to the east and west.<sup>79</sup>

The first derby on the new, 2-mile board track was in June 1915.<sup>80</sup> Many national and international races were held on the track and included prominent racers of the day, such as Dorio Resta, Louis Chevrolet, Ralph DePalma, and Barney Oldfield. It was reported that as many as 45,000 spectators came to the racetrack during this time.<sup>81</sup> Unfortunately, the United States' entry into World War I marked the end of the racetrack's prosperity, and the land was purchased by Edward Hines, Sr., of Hines Lumber Company on December 29, 1917.<sup>82</sup>

<sup>75</sup> *History of Edward Hines Jr. Veterans Administration Medical Center Hines, IL*, n.d., located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

<sup>76</sup> "Hines' Tale is a Saga of Firsts," *West Cook County Suburban Tribune*, 8 March 1978.

<sup>77</sup> *1835-1944 Chronology*, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>79</sup> Stephen Miyagawa, *Hines Celebrates 75 Years of Service*, n.d. located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>80</sup> *History of Edward Hines Jr. Veterans Administration Medical Center Hines, IL*, n.d., located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

<sup>81</sup> *1835-1944 Chronology*, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>82</sup> *History of Edward Hines Jr. Veterans Administration Medical Center Hines, IL*, n.d., located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.



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In June 1918, Edward Hines, Sr., received news that his son, Edward Hines, Jr., had been killed during the World War I. Edward Hines, Jr., was the first graduate of the officers training camp at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, to die in France.<sup>83</sup> Hines, Sr., then committed himself to constructing a hospital for disabled soldiers as a memorial to his son. Controversy followed the construction of the hospital as Hines, Sr., began erecting the hospital with verbal agreements but without a signed contract from the War Department. The hospital was partially completed when the armistice was signed, bringing an unofficial end to hostilities of the Great War. With the end of World War I, work was halted on all hospitals under construction for the War Department. With work stopped on the so called Speedway Hospital, interest arose about whether to use the site of the Field Museum on the waterfront in downtown Chicago or the speedway as the location for a veterans hospital. Additionally, many were in favor of a plan to have veterans enter contract hospitals near their homes (private/public hospitals that were paid a certain amount to care for each veteran patient), rather than constructing permanent hospitals for veterans.<sup>84</sup> Adding to the controversy was a plan by the federal government to construct frame buildings for the hospitalization of veterans at Fort Sheridan, north of Chicago.<sup>85</sup> Still, Hines, Sr., remained steadfast in his mission to complete the hospital at the site of the former speedway. After lengthy negotiations, public debate, and an investigation by the War Department, it was determined a verbal contract did exist between Hines, Sr., and the War Department to begin construction of the hospital.<sup>86</sup> President Woodrow Wilson signed a bill authorizing the Treasury Department to purchase the Speedway Hospital for the U.S. Public Health Service on July 11, 1919. The hospital building was located in the western portion of a 320-acre tract. The authorized amount was \$3 million, although the Secretary of the Treasury, Carter Glass, indicated additional funds would be necessary to complete construction and furnish the hospital.<sup>87</sup> Secretary Glass, who later served in the Senate, opposed the hospital because of the scandal surrounding it, and he also felt the facility was unnecessary. Congress eventually appropriated \$3.4 million towards the purchase and completion of the hospital at the site of the former speedway. Several local members of the U.S. House of Representatives strongly urged passage of the appropriation. The total cost of the hospital was estimated at \$5 million, with the Hines family providing the additional \$1.6 million to fund the difference in completing the hospital. The hospital was transferred to the U.S. Treasury Department for the U.S. Public Health Service in March 1920.<sup>88</sup> With financing secured, construction on the hospital, which originally began in 1918, continued and the first patient was admitted on August 8, 1921,<sup>89</sup> coincidentally the same day the Veterans Bureau was created. With the creation of the Veterans Bureau, the hospital was transferred from the U.S. Public Health Service to the new bureau. The original designation of the hospital was U.S. Public Health Service Hospital Number 76, more commonly referred to as Speedway Hospital or Broadview Hospital. However, on October 24, 1921, President Warren G. Harding ordered that the hospital be renamed the Edward

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Stephen Miyagawa, *Hines Celebrates 75 Years of Service*, n.d. located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois; "Chicago's War Hospitals Under Federal Inquiry," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, December 21, 1918.

<sup>85</sup> "Army Board to Probe Hospital Situation Here," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, December 20, 1918.

<sup>86</sup> "Hines Given a Verbal Hospital O.K., Baker Says," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, December 4, 1918.

<sup>87</sup> "Hines Hospital Bill Is Signed by President," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, July 12, 1919.

<sup>88</sup> "Great U.S. Hospital: Building Begun by Edward Hines Taken Over by Federal Government for the Army," *Oak Leaves*, March 27, 1920; "Chicago's War Hospitals Under Federal Inquiry," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, December 21, 1918; "Glass Attacks Hospital," *New York Times*, March 3, 1920; "Speedway May Get Hospital By Compromise," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, February 29, 1920; "Senate Votes to Accept Hospital at Speedway," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, March 4, 1920; "Gets Speedway Hospital," *New York Times*, March 16, 1920; Robinson E. Adkins, *Medical Care of Veterans* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967): 401.

<sup>89</sup> "Tracing Our Shared Past, Former Leadership Revisits Hines-Loyola History," *The Times 7*, no. 9 (April 1999).

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Hines, Jr., Memorial Hospital because of the Hines family's large contribution to the construction of the hospital. It was the first Veterans Bureau hospital named after a person.<sup>90</sup>

The hospital was officially dedicated on November 6, 1921, by French World War I Allied Leader Marshal Foch.<sup>91</sup> Several thousand spectators were on hand to see the marshal arrive by special train and to be escorted from the depot by marines and a reception committee, headed by Hines, Sr. He saluted the colors before heading inside where the ceremonies were to take place. Foch unveiled an oil portrait of Lt. Edward Hines, Jr., which had French and American flags draped on the frame. The party returned to the flag-draped platform outside where Father O'Donald, chaplain of the second regiment, gave the benediction, which was followed by a brief address from Commander W.R. McCauley of the American Legion, who was in charge of the ceremony. Senator Medill McCormick also spoke and "expressed the hope that this great 'monument of mercy,' the Edward Hines Jr. Memorial hospital would serve to awake in the American people a 'renewed consciousness of their obligations' to those who had sacrificed their health and usefulness in the war."<sup>92</sup> Aviators flew over the crowd assembled during the speeches and dropped a wreath for Mrs. Hines. The Commander then introduced Marshal Foch, who did not speak but instead stood before the crowd as it cheered him before he returned inside to tour the new building.

The Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921), serving as the focal point of the campus, had a capacity of 1,000 beds and consisted of seven sections: four for patients and the other three for hospital staff.<sup>93</sup> Plans for the building were drawn by Chicago architects Schmidt, Garden, and Martin, and H.B. Wheelock. Construction was completed by the Shank Company, also of Chicago. Many hospitals of the time were constructed of wood, but since the Chicago fire was still a recent memory to many, the new buildings were constructed of concrete faced with brick to make them as fireproof as possible.<sup>94</sup> The main building is unique in that it is only 50 feet wide and 2,040 feet long and extends from north to south, so that all rooms receive sunlight.<sup>95</sup> It was the largest fireproof hospital building in the world at the time of its construction and also one of the most modern, with amenities such as an automatic electric call system, overhead lights for the operating rooms, an x-ray department, and hydrotherapy rooms.<sup>96</sup> The sections devoted to patients were, in essence, separate hospitals, one each devoted to tuberculosis, surgical, medical, and neuropsychiatric care.<sup>97</sup> Other buildings constructed in 1921 included the Morgue and Utility Shops (Resource 3); Power House (Resource 5); Subsistence Building (Resource 7); the Kitchen, Chapel, and Social Service Building (Resource 8); the Recreational and Library Building (Resource 9); the Garage (no longer extant); and the Supply Depot.<sup>98</sup> Checkerboard Air Field was located on the east side of First Avenue opposite the hospital property. It was used as Chicago's airmail field from 1919 to 1923 until the hangar burned. A new field, known as Maywood Air Mail Field, was constructed by the United States Postal Service in the eastern portion of the hospital property in May 1922.<sup>99</sup> The cinder runways were constructed in an

<sup>90</sup> *Early History of Hospital*, n.d., located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois; "Great U.S. Hospital: Building Begun by Edward Hines Taken Over by Federal Government for the Army," *Oak Leaves*, March 27, 1920.

<sup>91</sup> "Pay Homage to Allied Leader in 2 Day Ovation," *Chicago Tribune*, November 5, 1921.

<sup>92</sup> "Foch Comforts Disabled Yanks and Offers Aid," *Chicago Daily Tribune*, November 7, 1921.

<sup>93</sup> "Chain of Hospitals for Disabled Men," *New York Times*, April 6, 1919.

<sup>94</sup> William H. Griffith, "Plumbing in the Largest Fireproof Hospital in the World," *Domestic Engineering* (January 14, 1922): 63.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>96</sup> Joseph J. Weber, "The Edward Hines Jr. Hospital," *The Modern Hospital* 17, no 6 (December 1921): 483-484.

<sup>97</sup> Judi A. Cheary, "Fliers, Racers in Early Hines History," *Vanguard* (August 1995): 10.

<sup>98</sup> *Original Building Designations*, n.d. located in the files of the Facility Management Service Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital Hines, Illinois.

<sup>99</sup> *Checkerboard Air Field Origin and History 1919-1929*, 4-5, located in the local history files of the Maywood Public

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L-shape. Aerial photos indicate the longest runway extended north–south and was located in the current area of the Loyola University Medical Center. The shorter runway extended from east to west and was situated in the southern portion of the current hospital campus, north of the railroad track, in the area currently containing the V.A. Supply Depot (1942) and the Laundry (1952).<sup>100</sup> The most famous flight from the Maywood Air Mail Field is that of Charles Lindbergh, who completed the first airmail flight from Chicago to St. Louis on April 15, 1926.<sup>101</sup> The airfield fell into disuse after August 31, 1927, when the postal service contracted private airlines to carry the mail.<sup>102</sup> A 5-ton granite marker indicates the location of Checkerboard Field in the Miller Meadow Forest Preserve.<sup>103</sup> Two of the three original buildings at Maywood Air Mail Field remain; one is used as a garage, the other for inflammable storage.<sup>104</sup>

Almost immediately after the first patients arrived, the hospital was near capacity, housing 917 patients by February 1922.<sup>105</sup> Due to the continuing influx of patients at veterans hospitals in the nation throughout the 1920s, Congress passed a bill in 1928 that appropriated \$15 million to the construction of new hospitals and new construction at existing veterans hospitals. The bill allotted \$1,100,000 to Hines hospital<sup>106</sup> for the construction of a new administration building (Resource 2), new quarters for the medical officer in charge (Resource 27), four duplex quarters for medical officers (Resources 25, 26, 28, and 29), an apartment house for married employees (Resource 24), and bachelor apartments (Resource 23). Land located to the east of the existing Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) was available for this new development. The landscape appears to have been designed for the new buildings by Jens Jensen, a noted landscape architect from Chicago, and included formal sunken gardens, new drives, a new street lighting system, and a new entrance on Fifth Avenue.<sup>107</sup> Previously the only entrance was on the west side of the property, and this new east entrance allowed easier access to the hospital. It is unclear if Jensen's designs were implemented for the hospital, but drawings for landscaping the hospital exist.<sup>108</sup> Although the sunken central lawn (Resource F, 1929), main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) across from Fifth Avenue, and the semi-circular design of the residential quarters remain, it is unknown if these were of Jensen's design. No gardens exist within the current historic district that date to the period of significance. With the construction of the new Administration Building (Resource 2, 1929) and staff quarters buildings on the east side of the campus, the Main Infirmary Building was reoriented from the west to face the east. The construction of the new residential buildings for employees allowed for the sections of the Main Infirmary Building used by staff to be vacated and remodeled for patient use. The storeroom and laundry were remodeled

Library, Maywood, IL.

<sup>100</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>101</sup> Gjore Mollenhoff and Karen Tupek, *The Old Airmail and Postal Service Buildings Veteran's Administration Medical Center – Hines National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility*, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1980, 3, located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

<sup>102</sup> *Checkerboard Air Field Origin and History 1919-1929*, 5, located in the local history files of the Maywood Public Library, Maywood, IL.

<sup>103</sup> Bonnie Gross, "When Lindy Flew the Mail," *Chicago Daily News*, May 18, 1977.

<sup>104</sup> *Veterans Administration Hospital Hines, Illinois: A History*, August 1958, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>105</sup> *Edward Hines Jr. Hospital Year Book* (Maywood, Illinois, 1924), 25.

<sup>106</sup> "Proposed New Construction for Hospital Here," *Chevrons* 1, no. 1 (May 12, 1928).

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>108</sup> Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, "The Architectural Drawings of Jens Jensen," "Edward Hines Jr. Hospital," located on the World Wide Web on the Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan Website at [http://bentley.umich.edu/research/guides/jensen/jensen\\_search.php?projectid=224](http://bentley.umich.edu/research/guides/jensen/jensen_search.php?projectid=224), accessed September 2011.

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for patient use as well, helping to raise the capacity to approximately 1,600 beds.<sup>109</sup>

Located to the front of the new Administration Building is the Memorial Fountain, or Doughboy Fountain, donated by the Cook County American Legion Auxiliary in honor of those “who answered the call to arms in 1917 and 1918.”<sup>110</sup> It was dedicated on July 26, 1931, with 180 flags placed 50 feet apart on both sides of the drive between the Administration Building and personnel quarters.<sup>111</sup> The George Dilboy Memorial (Resource 34, 1942), located in the “Y” of the main entrance drive (Resource L, 1929) to the northeast of the Main Infirmery Building, would be dedicated just over a decade later, in 1942. This memorial is comprised of a statue of a standing World War I soldier holding a rifle with a fixed bayonet. George Dilboy was born in Turkey but immigrated with his family to the United States. Dilboy was killed in action during World War I and was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

After the United States entered World War II, the War Department constructed Vaughan General Hospital in 1942–1943, which was comprised of eighty-three buildings on 102 acres on the east side of the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital grounds, at a total cost of \$4.5 million.<sup>112</sup> All of the buildings were constructed for temporary use, except for four H-shape patient ward buildings and a central heating plant. The four H-shape patient ward buildings were based on designs for similar buildings constructed from the late 1920s to 1950 (Period II) at Second Generation Veterans Hospitals.<sup>113</sup> Construction drawings indicate the four H-shape buildings were designed by The Ballinger Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the War Department.<sup>114</sup> The first patient was admitted to the Vaughan General Hospital on August 1, 1944, and at the time the hospital was used for the treatment of Army combat veterans. In its twenty months of service the Vaughan General Hospital served over 12,000 patients. In April 1946 this property along with the buildings was returned to the VA.<sup>115</sup> The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital increased its capacity with the transfer of the Vaughan General Hospital buildings from approximately 1,600 beds to 3,253 beds, which were divided between the General Medical Service, General Surgical Service, Tuberculosis Service, Neuropsychiatric Service, the Blind Center, and the Diagnostic Center. Many special activities and facilities were also brought to the hospital after the merger. These included general research, a radioactive isotope laboratory, central clinical laboratory, a plastic artificial eye laboratory, brace shop, medical illustration laboratory, cadet nurse training program, resident physician program, cooks and baker school, student dietician training program, occupational therapy training program, training programs for psychologists, electroencephalograph procedures and rehabilitation, and paraplegic centers.<sup>116</sup> With such an expansive program

<sup>109</sup> Major N.V. Perry, “Our New Hospital Construction,” *Chevrons* 2, no. 3 (September, 1929).

<sup>110</sup> “Monument and Flagway Dedicated at Hines,” *Illinois Legionnaire*, September 1931, 17.

<sup>111</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>112</sup> “Take a Last Long Look,” *Vaughan Views* 1, no. 16 (March 15, 1946); K.A. Carroll, M.D., manager, to Deputy Administrator, VA Branch Office No. 7 (Chicago), 10 June 1948, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>113</sup> “Report of Inspection of Real Estate Veterans Administration Hospital Hines, Illinois, June 2-5, 1948,” located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>114</sup> United States Department of Veterans Affairs, files of the Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>115</sup> “Take a Last Long Look” and “Gen. Carroll Says Thanks for Fine Work,” *Vaughan Views*, March 15, 1946, 1, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois; “A History: Veterans Administration Hospital, Hines, Illinois,” August 1958, 9–10, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois; K.A. Carroll, M.D., manager, to Deputy Administrator, VA Branch Office No. 7 (Chicago), 10 June 1948, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>116</sup> “Report of Inspection of Real Estate Veterans Administration Hospital Hines, Illinois, June 2–5, 1948,” located in the



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of services, the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital became one of the leading hospitals in the VA hospital network.

The Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital also found itself at the forefront of the VA medical program development in the postwar period. In 1943, Dr. Paul B. Magnuson of Northwestern University conceived the notion of integrating VA health care with medical schools. In 1946 the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital became the first VA hospital to integrate with five medical schools in Chicago as well as with Northwestern University and the University of Illinois.<sup>117</sup> They formed the Deans Committee for the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital, which served as the prototype for other VA hospitals in the country. By 1957, the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital, with supervision provided by the Deans Committee, was considered the leading VA hospital for training in seventeen specialty areas.<sup>118</sup> This educational relationship has continued to this day.

South of the Illinois Central Railroad right-of-way was an approximately 44-acre, triangular-shaped parcel that had always been geographically separated from the major block of the VA property by the railroad tracks. It was made available to other federal and local agencies, and currently this tract is utilized for the Illinois National Guard North Riverside Armory.

The growth of the Chicago suburbs in the 1960s brought about several expansions to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital complex. The United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (as assigned by the General Services Administration [GSA]) transferred ownership to the State of Illinois Department of Mental Health 31 acres of the northeast corner of the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital property for the construction of a mental health facility in August 1962.<sup>119</sup> Although the \$7,130,144 John J. Madden Clinic's emphasis was on outpatient care, it also added 280 beds to the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital complex for intensive hospital treatment.<sup>120</sup> The clinic, part of a network of seven community centered mental health clinics being constructed around the state, was to provide treatment for adult psychotic and psychoneurotic problems, adolescent and children's psychotic and psychoneurotic problems, mental retardation, alcoholism, and geriatrics. Dr. Harold Visotsky, Deputy Director of the Illinois Department of Mental Health, saw these clinics as a bridge between the state mental hospitals and the community.<sup>121</sup>

Hines was also continuing to develop its educational role as well. The Loyola University Stritch School of Medicine had been granted a lease on approximately 60 acres on the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital property for construction of a new medical school at the same time as the State of Illinois was granted land for the construction of its mental health clinic in August 1962.<sup>122</sup> The leased acreage is located in the eastern portion of the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital campus, on land formerly occupied by the Vaughan General Hospital buildings. Construction began in 1965 and included a 451-bed university hospital, dental and nursing schools, and basic science teaching and research facilities.<sup>123</sup> The new school of medicine opened its doors on January 1, 1968, and

files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>117</sup> Judi A. Cheary, "Fliers, Racers in Early Hines History," *Vanguard* (August 1995): 10.

<sup>118</sup> *1956-1957 Facility Overview*, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>119</sup> Quitclaim Deed, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (as assigned by the Administrator of General Services, grantor, to the Department of Mental Health, State of Illinois, grantee, 22 August 1962, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>120</sup> "Break Ground on April 15 for Mental Clinic," *Chicago Tribune*, March 24, 1964.

<sup>121</sup> Gerald Levin, "State to Build Center at Hines for Short-Term Intensive Care," *Maywood Herald*, April 25, 1963.

<sup>122</sup> *Veterans Administration Hospital Hines, IL Fact Sheet*, July 1, 1964, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois; Information provided by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Facilities Management Services of the Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>123</sup> *History of Edward Hines Jr. Veterans Administration Medical Center Hines, IL*, n.d., located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management,

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the Foster G. McGraw Hospital followed on May 21, 1969.<sup>124</sup> This partnership allowed the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital to operate one of the most comprehensive resident teaching programs in the VA network.

With veterans beginning to return from the Vietnam War, the need to modernize the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital became apparent. In April 1966, construction began on a \$32 million, 15-story, 1,200 bed general medical and surgical hospital designed to replace the original Main Infirmary Building.<sup>125</sup> The Main Infirmary Building was renovated at this time for research and offices, and the Nurses' Quarters (Resource 13, 1929) was renovated into a thirty-bed Blind Rehabilitation Center. The Canteen (Resource 45, 1944) was renovated as well.<sup>126</sup> A two-story building was constructed near the new hospital building for psychiatric services. Expansion continued into the 1970s, with the new 15-story hospital building dedicated on October 11, 1970, by the Director of Veterans Affairs, Donald E. Johnson, who called the dedication "a recognition and commendation of the people who are the Hines hospital."<sup>127</sup> The 15-story new hospital building was constructed to the east of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921) and northwest of the Nurses' Quarters (Resources 12 and 13, 1929; and 14, 1932). The hospital's Midwest Research Support Center and Midwest Blind Rehabilitation Center served as prototypes for other such VA centers in the nation.<sup>128</sup>

Since the oldest veterans of World War I were nearly centenarians by the late twentieth century and World War II veterans were becoming older, construction of a 120-bed Nursing Home Care Unit was undertaken in May 1981 as part of the VA's response to the needs of aging and chronically ill veterans; the Nursing Home Care Unit was completed in September 1982. The facility was dedicated on October 22, 1982, by the acting Associate Chief Medical Director for Geriatrics and Extended Care, Dr. John Mather.<sup>129</sup> Following trends that have continued to the present, the facility places an emphasis on a home-like atmosphere and independent living. The Nursing Home Care Unit (1982) is located to the south of the Spinal Cord Injury Building (1988) and southeast of the Main Infirmary Building (Resource 1, 1921). The Nursing Home Care Unit (1982) is located outside the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital Historic District boundary.

During the 1980s the hospital's historical significance was also recognized. In 1980, the Old Airmail and Postal Service buildings, located in the southeast corner of the hospital campus, were deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of their association with Charles Lindbergh and their place in the history of the post office's airmail service.<sup>130</sup> This was followed by the 1982 determination of eligibility for the Edward Hines, Jr., VA Hospital based on its "significant statement of Federal planning and health care in the area."<sup>131</sup>

Washington, D.C.

<sup>124</sup> "Tracing Our Shared Past, Former Leadership Revisits Hines-Loyola History," *The Times* 7, no. 9 (April 1999).

<sup>125</sup> "Hines Dedication Set for Sunday: 1:30 P.M.," *Pioneer Press*, October 8, 1970.

<sup>126</sup> "Hines Goal – July 1970," *Hines Surgical Newsletter* 2, no. 2 (July 1969).

<sup>127</sup> *Text of Remarks by the Honorable Donald E. Johnson, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, at the Dedication of the Hines Veterans Administration Hospital Hines, Illinois, October 11, 1970*, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>128</sup> *Veterans Administration Hospital Hines, Illinois Fact Sheet No. 9*, August 1970, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>129</sup> *Dedication Ceremony of the 120 Bed Nursing Home Care Unit, Hines, Illinois, October 22, 1982*, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>130</sup> Gjore Mollenhoff and Karen Tupek, *The Old Airmail and Postal Service Buildings Veteran's Administration Medical Center – Hines National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility*, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1980, 3, located in the files of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, Historic Preservation Office, Office of Construction and Facilities Management, Washington, D.C.

<sup>131</sup> Gjore Mollenhoff and Karen Tupek, *Veteran's Administration Medical Center – Hines National Register of Historic*

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By the early 1990s, the hospital complex consisted of sixty-two buildings, a baseball field, and golf course.<sup>132</sup> The golf course has since been closed and the baseball field does not appear to be in use. By the hospital's seventy-fifth anniversary in 1996, it serviced 900,000 patients from northeastern Illinois and northwestern Indiana in a 1,022 bed facility and included a 240 bed nursing home, a 180 bed psychiatric facility, and a spinal cord injury long term care center. It is also one of five Blind Rehabilitation Centers in the Veterans Affairs network.<sup>133</sup> A fifteen-bedroom Ronald McDonald House was added to the campus in 1994 to serve the growing population of the western Chicago suburbs.<sup>134</sup> The Stritch School of Medicine and the dental school at Loyola University, the University of Illinois College of Medicine, and the University of Chicago Medical School are affiliated with the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital and help to make it one of the most heavily funded research hospitals in the Veterans Affairs system. Prime research areas are immune function, diabetes, cancer, bypass surgery, spinal cord injuries, and prosthetic and sensory aid improvements.<sup>135</sup> With the construction of a new Blind Rehabilitation Center and a new Spinal Cord Injury Center in 2005,<sup>136</sup> the Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital continues to be a leading institution of the Veterans Affairs medical center system.

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<sup>132</sup> *Site Plan, Veterans Administration Hospital, Hines, Illinois*, March 10, 1993, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>133</sup> Judi A. Cheary, "Fliers, Racers in Early Hines History," *Vanguard* (August 1995): 11.

<sup>134</sup> Mary Breslin, "Ronald McDonald House Becomes a Reality," *The Daily Herald* (Chicago, Illinois), June 2, 1993.

<sup>135</sup> *Edward Hines Jr. Hospital Information Sheet*, 1993 (?), located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

<sup>136</sup> *Edward Hines Jr. VA Hospital Building Information*, 2005, located in the files of the Public Affairs Office, Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Affairs Hospital, Hines, Illinois.

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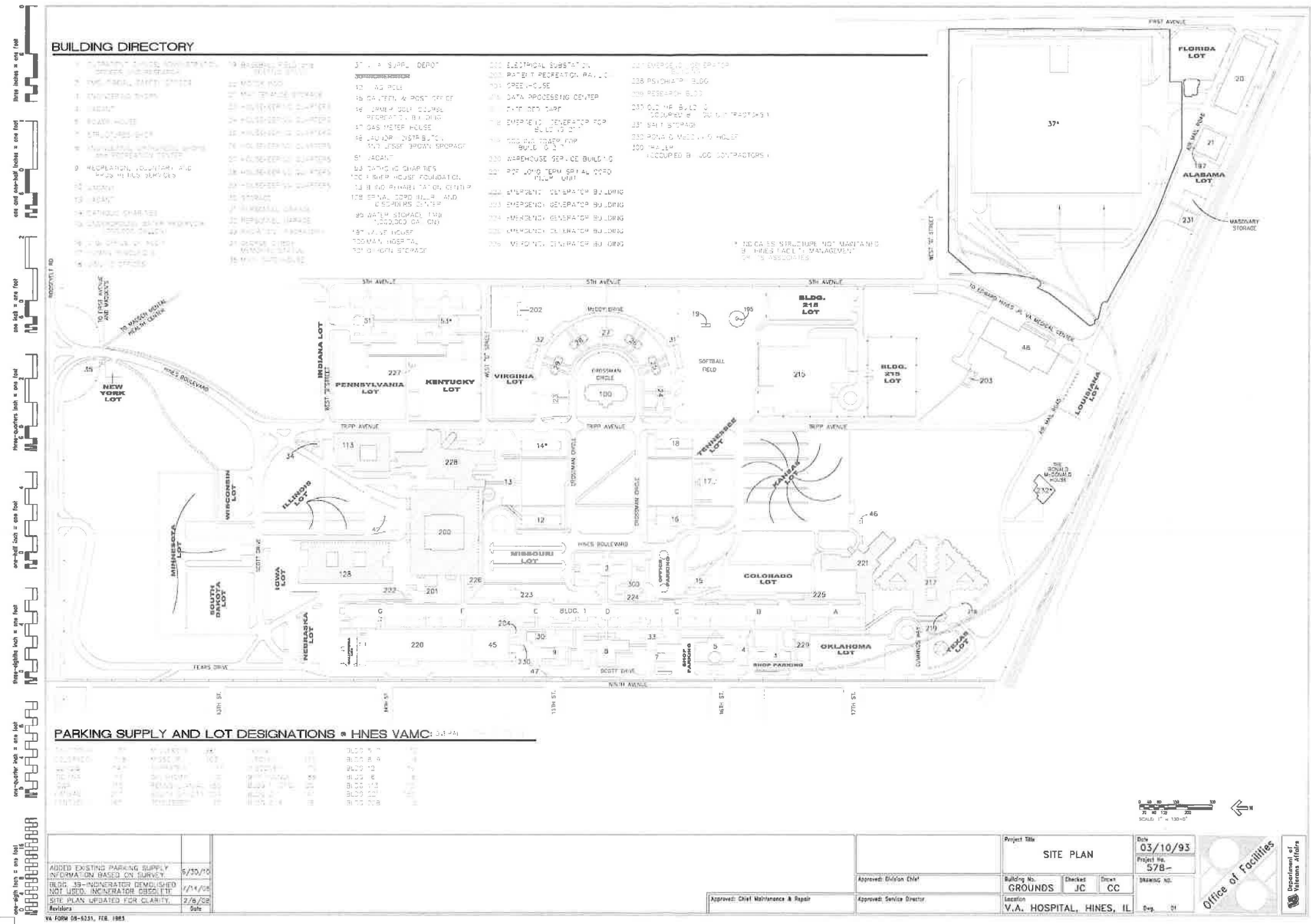


(Figure 1) 1993 Berwyn, Illinois, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map depicting the National Register boundary.

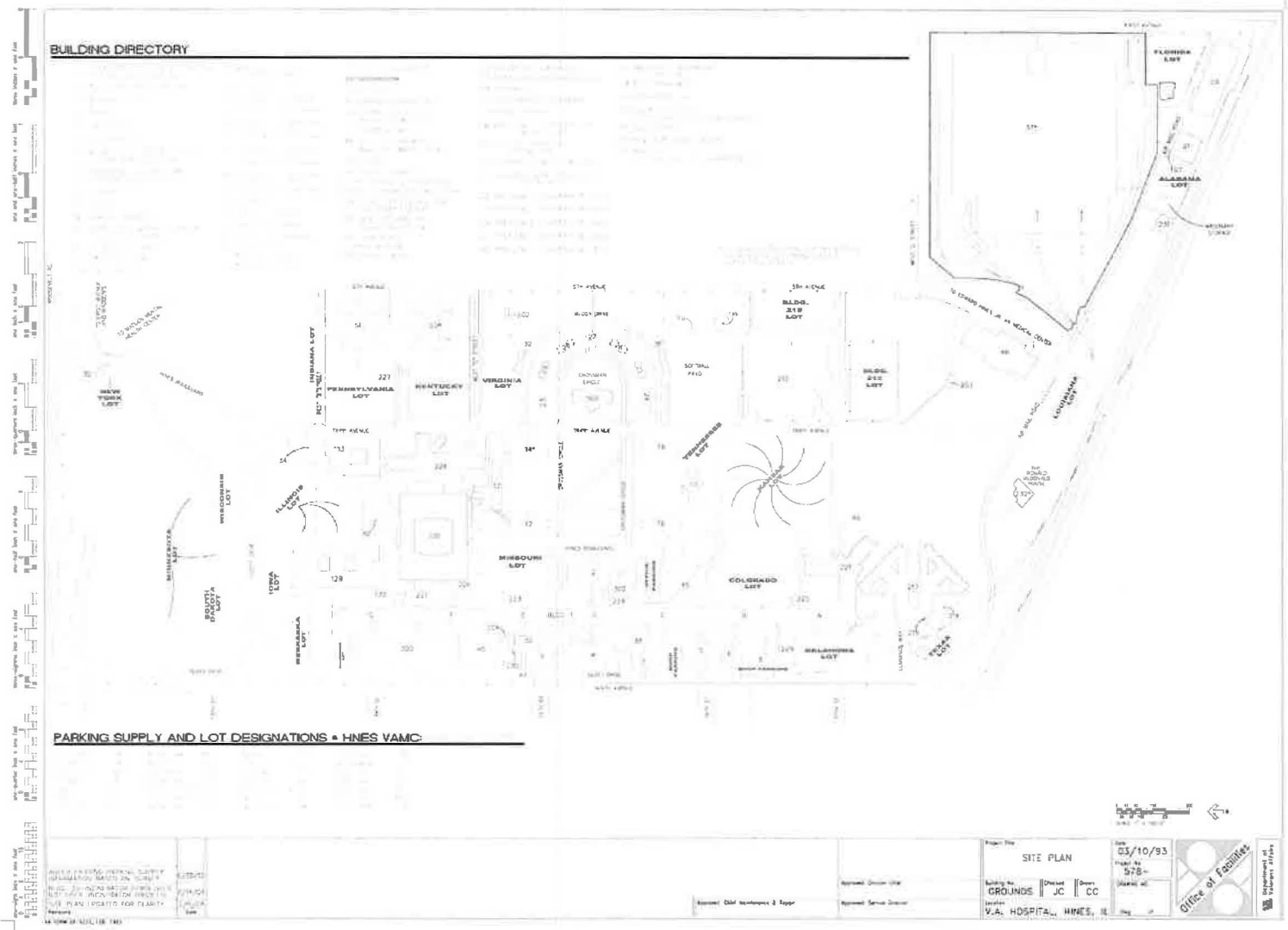




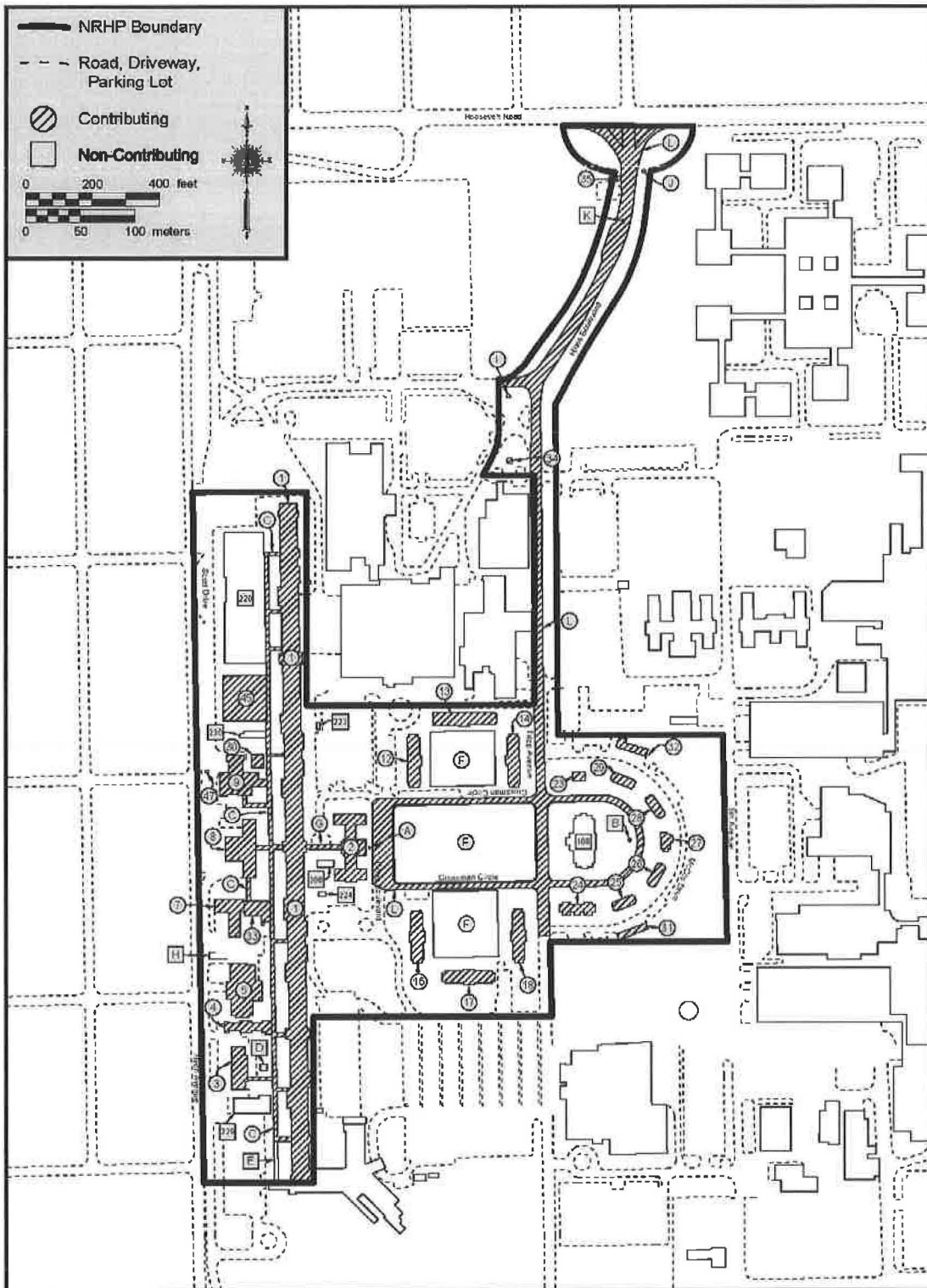
(Figure 2) National Register Boundary indicated on aerial map.



(Figure 3) 1993 Site Plan Map with Building Directory of Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital provided by facility (Oversize).



(Figure 4) 1993 Site Plan Map with Building Directory of Edward Hines, Jr., Veterans Affairs Hospital provided by facility



(Figure 5) Sketch map indicating National Register boundary, contributing and noncontributing resources.



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Name of Property: Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Administration Hospital Historic District (same for all photos)

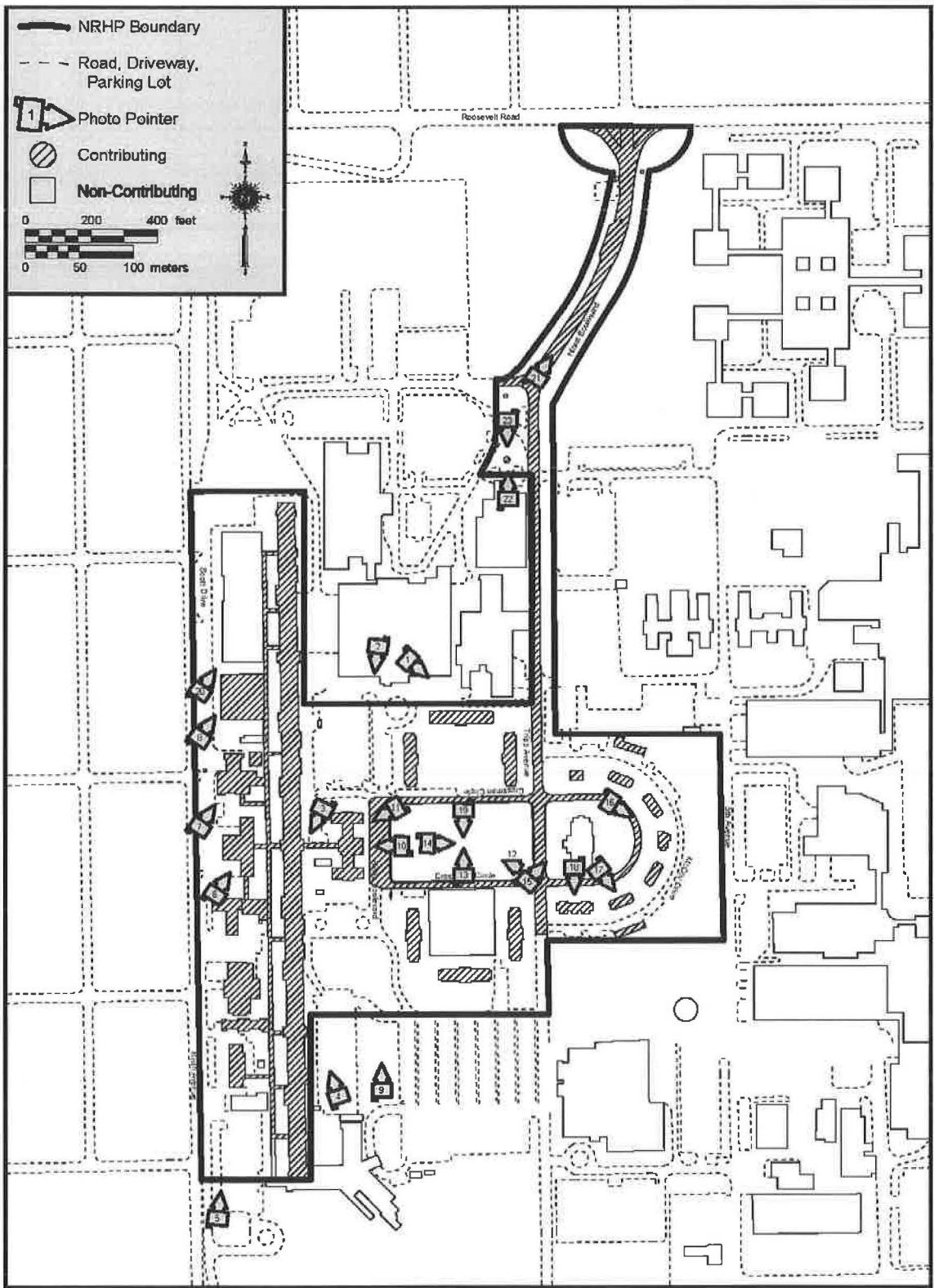
City, County, State: Hines, Cook County, Illinois (same for all photos)

Photographer: Robert C. Whetsell (same for all photos)

Photo date: March 17 and 19, 2011 (same for all photos)

Original Negative: NA (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. Overview looking to the southeast to Resources L, 14, 32, 23, 29, 28, 27, 100, B, 26, 25, 31, 24 and F.
2. Overview to the south-southwest to Resources 16, F, L, 2, 224, 300, G, and 1.
3. Central façade (east) elevation of Resource 1 and north elevation of Resource G between Resources 1 and 2. View to the southwest.
4. View to the north-northwest to south portion of façade (east) elevation of Resource 1 and south elevation of Resource 2.
5. View to the north-northeast to Resources 5, 3, 229, and 1.
6. West and south elevations of Resource 8. View looking northeast.
7. West and south elevations of Resource 9. View looking to the northeast.
8. View to the northeast to the south elevation of Resource 220 and the west elevations of Resources 45 and 1.
9. View to the north-northeast to Resources 2, 12, 16, 14, and 17.
10. Resource A and façade (east) elevation of Resource 2. View looking west-northwest.
11. Façade (east) and north elevations of Resource 2. View looking to the southwest.
12. View to the west-northwest to Resources L and F and the façade (east) elevations of Resources 2, 1, and 12.
13. View looking to the north to Resources F, 12, 13, and 14.
14. View looking to the east to Resources 23, 29, 100, 25, and 24.
15. Façade (south) elevation of Resource 23 and façade (west) elevation of Resource 100. View looking to the northeast.
16. View to the southeast to Resources 29, 28, 27, B, and 26.
17. Façade (northwest) elevation of Resource 25. View looking to the southeast.
18. Façade (north) elevation of Resource 24. View looking to the southeast.
19. View to the south to Resources F, 18, 17, and 16.
20. View looking to the northeast to the west and south elevations of Resource 220.
21. View to the north-northeast along Resource L toward Resource 35.
22. View looking to the north-northeast to Resources I, L, and 34.
23. View looking to the south-southwest to the front of the George Dilboy Memorial and the façade of the Blind Rehabilitation Center.



(Figure 6) Sketch map indicating locations of photographs corresponding to those of the Photograph Continuation Sheet.





















→ Extended Care Center - Building 217  
Illinois Amvets Reactivation Center  
Patient & Visitor Parking  
↑ Main Hospital - Building 200  
● Outpatient Clinics  
Exit to Roosevelt Road





NO  
PARKING  
IN DOCK AREA  
←

NO  
PARKING,  
STANDING OR  
STOPPING IN  
DOCK AREA

NO PARKING









Building  
45  
Custom  
Retail Store

NO PARKING

40

**DMI**  
DAHME MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES  
847-253-0341  
Licensed Bonded Insured

GROOT  
RECYCLING









1930 1931

IN HONOR OF OUR SONS,  
OUR HUSBANDS, OUR BROTHERS  
AND FATHERS WHO ANSWERED  
THE CALL TO ARMS IN 1918-19.  
THIS MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN IS  
GIVEN TO EDWARD HIMES JR.  
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL BY THE  
COOK COUNTY COUNCIL OF  
THE AMERICAN LEGION  
AUXILIARY





HINES V.A. HOSPITAL

11

11

♿

♿





































U.S. MAIL

NO NOT BLOCK

NO PARKING

Building 220

Bus Stop

Post Office













**Blind Rehabilitation  
Center**

**GEORGE DILBOY**

**Emergency**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hines, Edward Jr., Veterans Administration Hospital Historic  
NAME: District

MULTIPLE United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Cook

DATE RECEIVED: 8/23/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/19/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/04/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/09/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000814

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 10.9.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





**DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**  
**Office of Construction & Facilities Management**  
**Washington DC 20420**



August 22, 2013

Paul Loether, Director  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye Street NW  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Paul:

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is pleased to submit the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for our medical center at Hines, IL. This is an individual nomination under our 2<sup>nd</sup> generation VA hospital multiple property cover.

If you have questions regarding these nominations, please feel free to contact me. I can be reached at 202-632-5529.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kathleen".

Kathleen Schamel,  
Federal Preservation Officer